National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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For rates of Advertising and Club terms see Fourth page.

WHAT HINDERS RECONSTRUCTION?

From the New York Tribune.

THE great body of the American people earnestly desire an early and complete adjustment of all remaining difficulties connected with or growing out of our late civil war. The interests of business and industry imperatively demand it. Property and enterprise unquestionably need it. There are millions of acres of Southern lands held in tracts of 500 to 50,000 acres by men who are hunted by sheriffs and pinched for bread, yet who could pay every dime they owe if our troubles were settled, so that immigration and capital would be attracted to their section and their lands be saleable at something near their actual value. The South, badly shattered and scathed, is still rich in natural resources, and could soon pay all she owes and become thrifty if our country were really at peace; while her paying would diffuse activity and thrift throughout the North. Everything good waits for a real, essential closing up of our great struggle. What hinders that beneficent consummation?

The *Herald* is the special organ of Johnson (for whose impeachment it fiercely clamored through the year which closed with last July) and Johnsonized Democracy. It has a bevy of correspondents traversing the South to report whatever can be twisted into the service of Johnsonism. Here is a sample extract from the report of its Mississippi correspondent, dated Vicksburg, Sept. 21:

"Until quite recently, it seemed to be acknowledged that the Convention party must succeed, and that the only ground for Southern men to take was that of a 'masterly inactivity,' hoping in this way to avoid the appearance of consenting to the yoke of Negro Suffrage, and leaving an open door for them to turn against it, and, if possible, abolish it, when the State shall have been restored to the Union. But, since the returns from the elections in Maine and in California have come in, a very different feeling and policy have obtained.

"The hope of reaction in the North, and of Democratic ascendancy, has awakened the hope of defeating the Convention, and, from supineness and inactivity, the Southern leaders have launched out, with equal suddenness and unanimity, upon an earnest campaign to secure their great object. The singular feature of this reaction is this, that *the party that has all along been inveighing bitterly against the Military rule, is now working most earnestly and heartily for its continuance for years,* simply as an escape from the more odious domination of the negro.

"To-day, a general meeting or convention is held in Jackson, to commence the organization of 'the White Man's party,' and warm work may be expected in Mississippi for some time to come. The White party work at a great disadvantage, from their lateness of organization and sudden and complete change of policy.

"The methods adopted by these two great parties are in striking contrast.—The one quiet, secret, burrowing in the League-room at night, and pledging their partisans to co-operation, with instructions which few will disregard. The other bold, outspoken, vehement, and pugnacious in words, and luxuriating in offensive epithets. This is very bad policy, to say nothing of bad taste.

"The Vicksburg *Herald* delights to call the Republican Convention 'The Baboon Convention.' The *Times* calls it 'The Black and Tan Convention,' and others follow in the same style of graceful description. But, however appropriate and descriptive may be the name, 'The Baboon Convention,' and of 'gorillas' as members of it, it is quite certain that no baboon would do so foolish a thing as to insult and worry the power that may very soon control the affairs in Mississippi, and constitute anew the State. But common sense has never had much to do with Mississippi politics. The blacks listen eagerly to this sort of talk, and inwardly, but decisively, resolve that they will never consent to place in power the men who thus betray their hatred and contempt of the black people; and thus the fire-eating whites are unconsciously co-operating with the Yankees in consolidating and unifying the sixty thousand Negro votes of Mississippi, and rendering almost certain the calling of the Convention; the election of Radical members to it; the adoption of a Radical Constitution, and the election of Radical, perhaps Negro, representatives to Congress. The excitement of the canvass already waxes warm, and threatens a great heat."

Here you see exactly why and how the Southern States are to be kept out of their proper place in the Union for years longer if "the White Man's party" have power to achieve that result. They have been groaning over "Military despotism," "the Five Satrapies," etc., for months; but they are doing their best to keep their States for years longer under Military rule, in the hope that their Northern friends may meantime achieve power, and then help them to trample the Blacks under foot. They complain that the Blacks are banded against them, when their organs are daily calling those Blacks "baboons" and "gorillas," and openly proclaiming their purpose to remand them into serfdom whenever they can. Is it any wonder that the Blacks are Republicans? Who can blame them?

Mississippi has some 700,000 inhabitants, whereof nearly 400,000 are black. The *Herald's* reporter says there are 20,000 more black than white men in the State. Every one of those blacks will vote to-morrow to enfranchise every white, however bitter a pro-slavery rebel he has been, *provided* the whites will agree that there shall be no disfranchisement of either race evermore. But Democratic gains at the North are stimulating the whites—rebels though they were, and some of them still disfranchised therefor—to band together for the single, absorbing purpose of disfranchising the blacks evermore. Democracy at the North means the restoration of the late rebels to uncontested power at the South, in order that they two (if you call them two) may combine the rule of the country as of old. And it is this conspiracy that now stops the ear of Reconstruction and compels the maintenance of Military rule at the South. The country ought to be rid of the cost and trouble of it forthwith; but Democrats and rebels conspire to perpetuate it, in the hope of thus furthering their mutual ends. Will the country permit them thus to triumph?

COLOR ONLY SKIN DEEP.

From the New York Evening Post.

AMONG the many natural curiosities exhibited in this country during the past twenty years one of the most remarkable was the negro who was turning white. Much discussion was aroused by this real or supposed phenomenon. Some believed, but most were sceptical; and many averred that the discoloration was either the work of art or disease. The question was never finally settled, and when the negro died the interest of the public died with him. But if the Norfolk *Day Book* is to be believed, this change of hue is not so rare a phenomenon as was pretended, nor is it due to anything but regular physiological causes—all in the course of nature.

The Norfolk paper reports that there are in that city a dozen negroes in various stages of this change of color, one of whom, a very old man, is now completely white. The *Day Book* says:

"It takes many years for the change to pass entirely over the person, and while it is so passing, the subject presents the most singular, and in many cases, revolting spectacle imaginable. There is one negro man in this city, bearing the unmistakable features of the African, whose body is white and whose face is as black as lamp black. There is a woman whose face is piebald, and another who has lately commenced to turn; in this last case the first indication of a change in complexion was given by the appearance of a white spot behind one of her ears. There is another subject in this city, who[illegible] face, hands, arms are white, and whose body is black; the change in this case has been very slow, he having commenced to turn when a boy. It is a remarkable fact that in most cases of this kind the subjects bear on their physiognomies all the features of the full-blooded African."

The comparative frequency of this physiological phenomenon does not, however, make it less remarkable, and if the *Day Book's* account is authentic, it affords a fine scientific nut for ethnologists to crack—if they can.

SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS.

From the Meadville (Pa.) Republican.

THE most vigorous effort is being made in Kansas to confer equal rights upon the citizens, regardless of color or sex. We hope that the practicability of female suffrage may be tested there; and if it shall prove a benefit to the State, or in any way serve to purify the ballot, that the best men or women may be elected to official position, instead of the most corrupt and unscrupulous politicians, Kansas will have earned the pre-eminent distinction of having taken the most advanced step in the political affairs of the world.

No one will deny that women going to the polls on election day will be a novel sight in these times of political degeneracy; and, in view of the demoralized condition of public affairs, in the light of all history, we think it will be a glorious sight. We shall live to see such a spectacle. The effort may fail in Kansas this year, but it will come so near a success as to promise hopeful results in the future. If a success in Kansas, other States will follow her noble example, and ere long we may find Congress declaring equal suffrage in all the States as the fundamental basis of American liberty and union.

We arrive at this conclusion from two sources of reasoning: First, there does not appear to be any cause for discriminating in favor of one sex in the exercise of the franchise any more than in the advantages for a liberal education; and, second, the best and purest minds, both in this country and in Europe, are in favor of it. The foremost men of the age, who have stood up manfully in the advocacy of human equality, are now bending their energies in this direction as the logical sequences of the present advanced condition of the cause.

SPEAKER COLFAX AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

SPEAKER COLFAX wrote a letter to the Border State Convention which met at Baltimore, of which the following is the concluding portion:

It is time to settle what is "a republican government." If a State which enfranchises by the tens of thousands every man who bore arms to destroy the nation, and along with them every man who took the official oath of allegiance to a so-called government, which could only exist on the ruins of the republic, and at the same time disfranchises by the tens of thousands other men who are free citizens of the United States and unmistakably loyal; if such a State has a republican government, I would like some learned jurist to inform us what would be an anti-republican government. If a State where loyalty is made odious, and devotion to the Union in its darkest hours of trial is punished by ostracism, outrage and dishonor, and the bitterest enmity and bloodiest hostility to the republic is the surest passport to social distinction, to public honor and official trust; if that kind of government is one that the United States is to guarantee (and that means to secure, to indorse, to protect), our revolutionary fathers must have sadly misunderstood the meaning of the language they placed so solemnly and emphatically in the Constitution. I will not insult their memories by believing it. I have the fullest faith that the Congress which has dared to defy rebel hate and executive obloquy and reviling will not allow such conduct to pass unrebuked. It is their duty to protect loyal men everywhere, and they will do it. Sneered at and denounced for sending investigating committees South when the President's policy had ripened into that horrid crop of riots, outrages and massacres, the legislation which grew out of those investigations has been indorsed since by all who love loyalty and abhor rebellion throughout the land. And though their first duty, when they reassemble, will be to determine whether the recent executive action, so flagrantly defiant of the will of the people, and so notoriously at the demand of unrepentant traitors, does not require them to present the President at the bar of the Senate as an enemy of the country in his persistent revivification of the spirit of rebellion, an enemy of peace in his persistent obstruction to reconstruction by law, and a persistent defier of the expressed will of the nation,—yet I cannot doubt that they will also execute that constitutional guaranty so wisely and so thoroughly, that hereafter Union men in the border States, as elsewhere, shall realize that devotion to country, has not brought upon them dishonor, tyranny and oppression, but that throughout the whole republic, every one who has proven his love for the Union, and who rejoices in its preservation, shall be adequately protected against all enemies by the power of the land he helped to save.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HOWARD.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25.

THE *Tribune* this morning publishes a letter understood to be from Senator Howard. In referring to the threats of the Washington *Union*, that Senators who have declared their convictions beforehand shall not sit in judgment upon President Johnson, Mr. Howard says:

"It is generally understood that the *Union* is under the patronage and control of Mr. Johnson and his immediate advisers, and that, in view of the military preparations now going on in Maryland and other Border States, such threats can hardly be regarded as merely for buncombe, but that the original purpose of the President to attempt violence upon Congress has become deepened and intensified under the malign influence of his private advisers." Mr. Howard continues: "Congress will do their duty regardless of these revolutionary preparations. Let him be sure of that; and it rests with the people and the army to protect them in so doing. If rebels and rebel sympathizers have not had enough of strife and blood, they can, in my poor opinion, become easily satiated by stirring up Johnson to assault Congress by military violence; and, indeed, I am not sure that, in the long run, such a mad attempt would not, as leading to a final and conclusive suppression of the rebellion, by the condign punishment of their fomenters, be a decided benefit to the government and the nation. There must be a final decision at some time; perhaps it is the will of Providence that Johnson's madness shall hasten it."

PRESIDENTIAL BRIBERY.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

THE President offered a price to three representative colored men if they would aid him in getting Gen. Howard out of the way. It is to the credit of their race that each of them "spurned the bribe." The presence of an officer like Gen. Howard in Washington, is a standing rebuke to corruption of every kind, and, therefore, the President hates him. Frederick Douglass was first invited to Washington in July, and offered the superintendency of the Freedmen's Bureau. He did not take time even to consider the proposition, but declined it on the spot. "He was neither willing to facilitate the removal of so good and just a man as Gen. Howard, nor to put himself under any obligation to keep the peace with Andrew Johnson. There were peculiar reasons why the position would, under ordinary circumstances, have been agreeable to a man of Mr. Douglass's temperament and character. But he fathomed the motive which prompted the offer, and from that moment had no doubt as to the course he ought to adopt. John M. Langston was next approached, with a similar result. He would have been glad to undertake the congenial duties of the position; but he, too, foresaw as soon as the purpose for which the President desired to use him had been gained, his powers would be limited and his usefulness crippled, quite as much as Gen. Howard's had been. The office was then tendered to Robert Purvis of Pennsylvania, a high-minded and noble man, known to all friends of humanity throughout this country and in Europe. The ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD says: "He will, of course, refuse. His eminent ability and fitness for such a post, all who know him will recognize, but he would be the last man to jeopardize the interests of the cause in which his life has been spent, or to sacrifice his own self-respect by consenting to be an instrument in the hands of Andrew Johnson, upon any plea, to add confusion to the present complicated political position." Mr. Purvis is a native of South Carolina, from which State he has long been exiled. He has entertained the thought of returning thither, and casting his fortunes with those of his people to whom he would be a most worthy counsellor, guide, and friend.

ENFRANCHISEMENT IS PEACE.

GEN. SICKLES, while in Washington recently, was the recipient of a complimentary serenade. In the course of his speech on the occasion, he said:

Enfranchisement is peace. Liberty without rights, and the means to protect them, is war. The only condition upon which military occupation may cease in the rebel States, is to give the ballot to the emancipated race. With that shield of safety they will be secure from oppression, and the country protected from sedition and treason. (Renewed applause.) It follows, therefore, that the peace, prosperity, and welfare of the South, have depended upon a temporary military control over their local governments, to be exercised only until legal civil authority could be established in accordance with the requirements of Congress. The events of the rebellion taught us that the enfranchisement of all the loyal people of the rebel States was an essential guarantee of present and future security and repose, and that unless the freed people were enabled to protect themselves by the ballot they would have been compelled, in self-defence, to seek refuge in the loyal States, and overcrowd all the channels of industry, or else to prevent that exodus of millions of blacks, flying from oppressors. The government would have been compelled to protect them at home, by prolonging military occupation until the rebel State governments voluntarily afforded adequate security for the lives and possessions of the loyal colored people.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE Republican Convention of this State was held at Syracuse, on the 24th ult. Hon. Roscoe Conkling presided and addressed the Convention. The following were among the resolutions adopted. The Convention refused to recognize the Weed-Raymond delegation from this city. On the test measure of Impeachment it did not, as will be seen by the resolution, go beyond a conditional *threat:*

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Republican Union party of the State of New York reasserts its declaration of the rights and liberties of men in all their fullness; and that it renews its pledges to protect and defend those rights and liberties, and the franchises which secures them.

Resolved, That as Republicans of the State of New York, recognizing the obligations of consistency and straightforwardness in support of the great principles we profess, we unhesitatingly declare that suffrage should be impartial; that it is a right which ought not to be limited by property or color.

Resolved, That the course of the Congress of the United States, in carrying out measures of reconstruction on the basis of freedom, regardless of the seduction of Executive patronage or the terrors of Executive favor, meets our earnest approval; and that unreservedly we do assure them of our determination to stand by them through this struggle, and in all measures necessary to place liberty and peace on lasting foundations, even to the severest remedies known to the Constitution.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are given to all now struggling in the States lately in rebellion for lasting reconstruction based on the principles of equal justice. That to them we tender our sympathy and support, and that we will never relinquish them to the mercies of baffled traitors or a faithless Executive.

Resolved, That we renew our thanks to all those who, in the conflict so gloriously ended, were in arms for the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, and that our thanks are especially due to those tried and true soldiers who have stood up against the arbitrary policy of a single individual, and have nobly supported and carried forward the clearly indicated policy of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That this Convention recognized in Hon. Edwin M. Stanton a public officer of tried, unselfish patriotism, indomitable energy, and distinguished ability, whose firmness and integrity in war and peace have entitled him to the highest confidence of the nation, and we call upon the Senate of the United States, in the name of our loyal people, to scrutinize with care the reasons which shall be assigned to them by the Executive for suspending him from the duties of his high office, an act which shocked the sense of justice of the people, and justly excited in all loyal men alarm for the public safety; and we most emphatically condemn, as an insult to the nation, the removal of Generals Philip H. Sheridan and Daniel E. Sickles for the faithful discharge of duties imposed upon them by the laws of the land.

GOV. PEASE UPON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

IN responding to a request by several citizens of Austin, Texas, for his views upon the question of impartial suffrage, Gov. Pease says he is unqualifiedly in favor of impartial suffrage, without respect to race or color. He continues: "When this subject was first agitated, after the close of the rebellion, I did not favor it; but the result of the attempt made by President Johnson to organize State governments in the late rebel States, by which those States were restored to the possession of the rebels, and the action of those governments in denying to the freedmen the enjoyment of those civil rights that are the legitimate consequence of emancipation, convinced me of the necessity for such a measure, as an act of justice to our colored population, and as the only means by which loyal State governments can be established in those States, I gave a public expression to this conviction in the Convention of Southern loyalists held at Philadelphia in September, 1866, when I recorded my vote, as a delegate to that Convention, in favor of the address adopted by the delegates from the non-reconstructed States. * * * I have an abiding faith that, with this measure and a general system of education for all, without respect to race or color, to be supported by taxation upon property, the Union men of Texas, acting in concert with the Republican party of the nation, can, under the reconstruction acts of Congress, establish and maintain permanently a loyal State government."

MILITARY ARREST.

From the Meadville (Pa.) Republican.

THE Salem (N. J.) *Standard* suggests military arrest as a shorter way of ridding the country of the traitor President than by impeachment. It is clearly the duty of a subordinate officer to arrest his superior, when convinced of the superior's infidelity to the flag. Major Lynde was so arrested in 1861, by his Lieutenant, in New Mexico, and there is no doubt that he saved the detachment of five hundred men from falling into the hands of the rebel General Sibley. The Lieutenant was sustained by the government, and the Major was dismissed. Military history contains many such instances of patriotic devotion to country in the presence of treason.

Johnson has given unmistakable evidence of purpose to break down the government and betray the country. No one who is of the loyal party will deny this, but all confirm it. He never would have given so much cause for impeachment unless he had determined to resist it.

Gen. Grant is bound to see that the government receives no harm, just as much as the President himself. If thoroughly satisfied that the President is an enemy to the nation, it is his right, ay, and his duty to cause the President's military arrest, and save the nation. Such a master-stroke of snap judgment against a traitorous usurper and oppressor, would receive the applause of the world and be sustained by the large majority of American citizens. Congress would also make the arrest justifiable, and return thanks to the General of the Army for again saving the nation from anarchy and ruin. Grant would then be master of the situation, and a grateful people would engrave his name upon the tablets of enduring memory.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN OHIO.

A FALSEHOOD EMPHATICALLY CONTRADICTED.

THE State Union Executive Committee of Ohio have published the following card:

The Ohio *Statesman*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and other Democratic newspapers, have repeatedly published the statement that this Committee has issued a secret circular advising the Union party of the State to abandon the Constitutional Amendment as hopeless, and to concentrate every effort upon the State and Legislative tickets. Such statement is false in every particular, and has not the shadow of a foundation. This Committe has never issued nor contemplated the issuing of any such circular; no member or members of the Committee ever issued or advised the issuing of such circular; nor was the question of such issue ever discussed in any meeting of the Committee, or by any of its members. On the contrary, we feel very confident of the success of the Amendment, and are continually, by letter and otherwise, advising special efforts in that behalf.

B. B. COWAN, Chairman; JAMES WILLIAMS, Secretary; Henry Miller, Charles C. Walcutt, Rodney Foos, Joe W. Dwyer, James Taylor, State Union Executive Committee of Ohio.

SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS.

THE following address to the Republicans of Kansas, has been issued by the Republican State Committee:

The proposition now pending before the people of this State, to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white," is one of the greatest importance, not only to the disfranchised colored man, but to the Republican party in Kansas and throughout the nation, and its defeat here would be a disaster felt throughout the whole country. The Republicans in sister States are looking with great interest in this direction. A thorough canvass is demanded. Let no other issues distract the party, but let every Republican come up to the mark upon this great national issue. The different speakers who will address the people will express their individual convictions upon other issues if they desire, but upon the great question of "manhood suffrage" they and the whole party may and ought to stand as a unit.

Let every community organize, and let not a great disaster befall the party, the nation, and the loyal colored man, through neglect or internal dissensions.

THE Kansas *State Journal*, says that a resolution repudiating as speakers for the Republican party "such persons as have defamed the women of Kansas, or those ladies who have been urging upon the people of Kansas the propriety of enfranchising the women of the State," was introduced at a meeting of the State Republican Committee, and laid upon the table, whereupon the mover published a protest against the action of the Committee in placing the names of L. S. Kalloch, C. V. Eskridge, and P. B. Plumb upon the list of Republican speakers. Senators Pomeroy and Ross have both spoken strongly in favor of female suffrage.

THE SPIRIT OF THE "DEMOCRACY."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WE find some precious gems, now and then, in the columns of our Democratic exchanges. For instance:

From the N. Y. World.

Ben. Wade says "the proudest period of his life was when he worked upon the canal as a common laborer." Possibly he wasn't disgracing himself then.

A gushing being at Lancaster, Pa., sends us word that Thad. Stevens is better. "His own will," says the admiring agent, "even surmounts disease." We further learn that "he had intended a visit to his furnace and to the Upper Lakes." There is, perhaps, more likelihood of his visiting the furnace in conjunction with the lower lake.

From the Southern (Miss.) Journal.

Sumner has sold out his property in Boston, and intends making Washington City his future home. *Hell* will be his *future* home hereafter.

From the Mobile Tribune.

The windy, donkey-headed reprobate Kelley has been making a speech in St. Louis. His theme was the North West, and he expended words enough to cover half that region.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

The Radical party seems to be suffering severely with yellow fever and black vomit. Griffin of Texas has just died with it. The adventurers who have migrated to the South lately with black valises, having a preponderance of bile in their compositions, have fallen victims in large numbers to the javelins of black vomito. Griffin has gone! Fairbanks surrendered! Swayne will be the next. Keffer will become as yellow as tan and die in an agony of black purging! We advise the remnant of them to flee the country. Now is the time to go! Let them migrate to the North immediately if they would escape the avenging arrows of the colored Demon! If these Radical Yankees do not return to a colder climate immediately, it will become necessary for the military to quarantine them. They go into all sorts of dirty holes, carry about all sorts of dirty rags on their dirty bodies. They poke their noses into every sink of iniquity and disease. They are the walking black vomito! There is contagion in their touch, disease in their breath, death in their footsteps!

We might select a column of such stuff, but this will do. The old raving style of the bowie-knife and the slave-whip is rapidly coming again into use among the unreconstructed.

GEN. LOGAN ON JOHNSON.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN spoke at Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, and reviewed the course of the Democratic party during and since the war. He then passed to the review of the conduct of President Johnson. He (Johnson) was elected by Republicans, and claimed to be a Republican. He had said that all treason must be made odious, and had promised to be the Moses of the colored people. No sooner had he come to power, however, than he undertook to reconstruct the rebel States, and to do it in such a way as to leave loyal whites and blacks in the South at the mercy of the late rebels. This was the issue between the President and Congress. The President sought to bring the Southern States back into the Union rebel end foremost, while Congress was determined that when they come they must come loyal and foremost. He Gen. Logan) continued by saying that the Republican party was not responsible for the rebellion, and if the rebels did not get back to Congress for forty years, it would not be the fault of the Republicans. In examining the records of Andrew Johnson, we must examine that of the Democratic party. There was not an act of Andrew Johnson that had not been indorsed by the Democratic party. Every proclamation of amnesty he had issued releasing traitors from their accountability to the law had been indorsed by the Democratic party. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* would probably indorse all that he had done. Andrew Johnson had vetoed every measure passed by Congress in the interest of loyalty. He had performed no act since he became President that would not have been by Jeff. Davis if he were President. He vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, the Reconstruction bill, the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, and in fact vetoed every bill passed by Congress in the interest of loyalty. The General said he sometimes thought that Andrew Johnson ought not to be found too much fault with, because he had a little to much of—of the—Democratic platform, and might possibly have committed these errors unintentionally. (Laughter.) Johnson had violated the law and disgraced the Presidental chair. He had held drunken orgies in the White House; he had gone over the country like a reeling, drunken man, making a blackguard of himself wherever he had gone. He had attempted to disgrace the government of the United States; and for his conduct, his immoralities, his violations of law, his efforts in favor of treason, his dishonesty in his professions, he ought to be impeached and hurled from the White House, as the devil was hurled over the battlements of heaven. (Loud applause.)

COLORED CHILDREN EJECTED FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN BUFFALO.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 25.

FOR a time past a degree of excitement has been occasioned in some of the public schools on account of the fact that a number of colored children insisted upon attending, and remained despite the efforts of the teachers to compel them to leave. Recently, a petition by colored people, asking permission to send their children to other schools than that set apart for them, was referred to the Common Council Committee on Schools; the Committee reported that the Council had no authority to grant the permission asked, and the report was adopted. Notwithstanding this action, the parents of the children continued to send them to the schools, and yesterday Superintendent Fosdick went to Districts Nos. 11 and 12 and ordered the colored children to leave. This they refused to do, when they were ejected. This morning the colored children in No. 32 were also ejected by the Superintendent. It is understood that Mr. Fosdick has adopted this course in pursuance of the action of the Council, and it is rumored that the parties considering themselves agrieved, threaten to have him arrested and arraigned before the United States Court under the Civil Rights bill. The school set apart for colored children, on Vine street, will accommodate two hundred, we are told, though the average daily attendance is only about forty-five.

We hope those who threaten prosecution in the above case, under the Civil Rights bill, will not be dissuaded from their purpose, but apply the test. There is no reason why the School Superintendent of Buffalo should be allowed to enforce an invidious distinction simply on the ground of color, any more than the common-carriers who have been punished for such distinctions by Gens. Sickles, Griffin, and others at the South.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

JOHNSON WILL NOT ALLOW A SUSPENSION RESOLUTION TO PASS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1867.

THE facts I furnished you in a letter recently, foreshadowing the probable action of Congress on the impeachment question, and the course that will be pursued by President Johnson should Congress attempt to suspend or remove him, seem to have attracted very wide-spread attention and to have given rise to all sorts of comments and speculations. My information was derived from such a trustworthy source that the statements I then made not only stand uncontradicted, but have been extensively copied into other journals, and authoritatively quoted by shrewd and experienced political writers of both parties as an index of approaching events.

It is worthy of note that neither the President nor any of his organs or friends have taken occasion to deny the truth of my statements—a fact which proves that I did not deal in mere sensational stuff, but that I represented correctly the political situation. It is interesting to notice the effect of their publication. Both Conservatives and Radicals have seized upon the letter and converted it into political capital. Democrats and Conservative Republicans make it a cause of rejoicing and congratulation. In the President's determination to defend the prerogatives of his high office, and to boldly resist any further Congressional encroachments on the Executive, they profess to see some guarantee that a check will at last be put on the revolutionary plottings to subvert the government; some hope that the country will be saved from another disastrous civil war by the display of a little timely pluck and firmness. The Radicals, on the other hand, unheeding the lessons of the late elections, and blind to the unmistakable reaction in the public sentiment, point to the avowed purpose of the President to set Congress at defiance, and raise a new howl for impeachment, suspension, removal, etc. Some of these Radicals are undoubtedly in earnest, but most of them, and particularly those looked up to as leaders, are merely throwing dust in the eyes of the public. Though I expressed the belief in my last letter that impeachment would undoubtedly be attempted in November, I feel constrained now to say, after a more careful examination of the plans and purposes of the Radicals, that the object is to keep up the excitement purely for party purposes; and in doing this they little heed how much they inflame the public mind, how much partisan rancor and bitterness are intensified, how much business is disarranged, or how much, in fact, the safety of the country is endangered. Party, with them, is before country and everything else. It is infinitely of more importance, in their estimation, to kill off Grant and work up the Chase or Wade programme for the Presidency, than to promote such secondary considerations as the pacification of the whole country or the restoration of fraternal relations between the different sections.

There appears to be little doubt now that this is the secret of the late revival of the impeachment excitement. It all turns on the race for the Presidential succession. The rival aspirants on the Republican side grasp at every straw in their desperate agony to hold on to the last hope of the Presidential nomination. Impeachment is regarded as a measure calculated to fire the Radical heart and win popularity with the extreme wing of the Republican party. The game is to keep fanning this impeachment flame until Congress meets in November, then concoct some scheme of trying Johnson on some solemn-looking charges, the understanding to be that the trial shall drag its slow length along some weary months, and finally explode in smoke when the Radical Presidential programme shall have been matured and be in a safe way of succeeding. But the query suggests itself to the thoughtful mind, "Will this little game go along thus smoothly and pleasantly without hurting anybody in particular except Andy Johnson?" Is there not a risk that the joke may be carried too far—that passion may be excited to such a pitch that it will be found difficult to stop just at the right point—just where the plotting politicians now design? Will the Conservative element of the country, which is just awakening and beginning to speak in tones that already alarm the Radicals, tamely permit this trifling with the interests of the nation? Will the Copperhead element stand idly by and suffer an opportunity to escape of gaining some political capital? Will Johnson himself let things go even so far as the Radicals propose? These are all questions to which no reliable answer can be given in the present confused state of affairs.

I do not think the Radicals intend to attempt the suspension of the President; but should they do so, I am assured Mr. Johnson will resist in the way I before indicated. In such an event serious trouble must result. Even the introduction of a resolution of suspension, and the attempt to pass it, would be regarded by the President as a *casus belli*. It is said that the President would not even allow such a resolution to pass. He would regard its presentation as a revolutionary act, and would immediately issue a proclamation representing that an attempt was about to be made to depose him unlawfully. He would adjourn the two houses and call upon the army and navy to support him. Would the army and navy respond? It is hard to tell. Grant, pestered and harassed on all sides, keeps his own counsel. He says nothing, and yet each side claims him as an ally. The Conservatives proclaim he has always inclined towards them, while the Radicals on the other hand, point to his course in relation to Sheridan, Sickles and Stanton, and his correspondence with the President thereon, and infer that therefore he is with them. I am inclined to think that the reticence of the General-in-Chief is not owing altogether to a desire to conceal his real sentiments, but simply to the fact that he intends to guide himself by circumstances. Should the President prorogue Congress before the passage of a resolution of suspension. Grant will then probably, as a soldier, feel himself bound to obey the orders of Mr. Johnson. But should Congress succeed in passing a resolution of suspension and elect Wade President *ad interim*, then Grant will look to Wade for directions, and become the servant of Congress.

THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

HOW THE ENEMY MANUFACTURE NEGRO CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: Several persons having written to me for information concerning one Ellick Mahalz (colored), whose name has recently gone before the public (through a letter in the New York *Herald*) as a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of this State, I beg leave, through your columns, to say that I have seen this ignoble piece of humanity, and tried to converse with him, but I found him to be so exceedingly low in the scale of intelligence that no one but a maniac could have been entertained by his wild farrago.

Without using many words, however, I will merely say he is not only of the lowest type of the negro race, but is actually destitute of common sense, and could not possibly write the letters bearing his name. He is only a tool in the hands of parties opposed to reconstruction and a final settlement of our national troubles. The mere mention of Congress should have been sufficient evidence of his ignorance, for all sensible persons know well enough that we colored men are not prepared to talk of sending any one to Congress yet, nor will we be for some time, unless there is a speedy change in public sentiment.

Respectfully yours, H. M. TURNER.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 19, 1867.

MARYLAND.

A SPECIMEN OF DIABOLICAL CONDUCT.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: One of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated in this State was enacted at Chestertown, Kent county, last week. The victim was a young man named Sullivan, who had been there several days, selling religious books and pictures. Although Sullivan had conducted himself in a most exemplary manner, and never once indulged in the luxury of expressing his opinions upon political questions, it was not long before he became "suspected" of being a Radical, and the young bloods at once determined to punish and drive out the intruder. He was invited to join a party to gather fruit, clandestinely, from a neighboring orchard, and after arriving there, by previous arrangement, persons who had been stationed in the orchard fired blank cartridges, when all the party except Sullivan fell, pretendingly, mortally wounded. Frightened out of his wits, Sullivan ran for his life. The next day the matter being explained, he accepted it as a joke. A few days afterward a young man named William Houston called at Sullivan's hotel and invited him to ride with him into the country. The invitation was accepted, and they drove to the house of Benjamin Beck, Jr., some five or six miles distant, where they remained until after tea.

After nightfall Houston proposed that they return, which was done by an out-of-the-way road leading through a large wood used as a campground. In this wood they were met by H. W., alias Doc Vickers, Milner Jones, and Thomas Wickes, who forcibly took Sullivan from the carriage, tied him to a tree, blackened him, destroyed his clothing, and beat and bruised him in a most unmerciful manner, and, putting a pistol to his head, threatened to blow out his brains unless he promised to leave the next day before 10 o'clock, and not to divulge anything about the affair. To all the entreaties of Sullivan for help, Houston replied that he was "on parole" and could not assist him. Left in this condition, Sullivan made his way to town the next day, and lodged complaint before a Justice of the Peace, who held the parties to bail for their appearance at the next term of Kent County Court. Now, that your readers may understand who these parties are, and judge of the prospect of having justice meted out to them, I need only say that Vickers is the son of Gen. George Vickers, the leader of the Conservative rebel party in that county, and the prospective Chief-Justice of her Court. Houston is the son of Dr. Houston, ex-Register of Wills, a leading rebel, and nephew of Richard Hynson, a prominent lawyer of the same politics. Jones was a member of Mosby's Cavalry. Wickes is the brother of Joseph A. Wickes, a prominent lawyer, a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and prospectively an associate Judge of the same Circuit—and each and all are "pinks" of Southern Chivalry, and members of the "first families" of Chestertown.

Now, with this influence at their backs, and the judges, clerks, jurors, and every one connected with the administration of justice approvers if not instigators of the outrage, does any sane man believe that they will be punished? Knowing the whole batch, as I do, and especially considering the strenuous efforts being made by the relatives of these young outlaws to induce Sullivan to compromise the affair for a sum of money, and the fact that no lawyer among the old residents of Chestertown could be found to counsel Mr. Sullivan, I am forced to the conviction that this outrage was *known, approved,* and *encouraged* by the parents, relatives, and friends of these young highwaymen. If anything more is needed to convince Congress of the necessity of reconstructing Maryland, and that, without it, the life of a loyal man is unsafe, God only knows what it is.

This is the first fruits of our new Constitution, and if nothing is done to relieve us, it promises to increase a hundred fold. Will Congress do its duty? Yours truly,

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Sept. 27, 1867.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

COL. FORNEY, in a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Sept. 24, says:

"I have been permitted to examine the correspondence of the Republican Congressional Committee, through the kindness of their indefatigable Secretary, the Hon. Thomas L. Tulloch, and in this way to obtain a close and accurate view of the remarkable success which has attended the efforts of the Union men, white and black, in those States. And I believe there is not a citizen, who ever fought or voted for the Republic, that can read the following interesting record without feeling grateful to those who have accomplished so much, and indignant at the ignorant and savage Copperhead hostility to the patriotic colored men of the South:

NORTH CAROLINA.

A distinguished correspondent says: "Our State Convention of the 4th of September was eminently successful. We have some office-holders here and Johnsonites who do not deserve to be trusted; but we shall carry the State for the convention by an overwhelming majority. There will be about 140,000 voters registered in North Carolina. Of these we can count with certainty on 80,000 for the Radical Union ticket for the convention, and for the candidates who will be nominated on the Radical ticket as delegates to it. Of these 80,000 there will be 30,000 white men, and 50,000 colored. If reconstruction should be defeated, and if Andrew Johnson and his co-traitors should get the upper hand, the national debt will be lost with the national liberties."

ARKANSAS.

"We cannot get along without colored men to canvass this State; but every one of these men that works for the good cause does so at the risk of his life. The two men we have had employed have been fired at several times. In Chaicot county they were attacked by armed men while they were sleeping, but they bravely repulsed the attacking party, and then escaped to the woods. We must employ these brave colored men, or we will be beaten by the traitors, which we do not intend to be."

FLORIDA.

"Colonel W. N. Saunders, a very intelligent colored man, late of Baltimore, Md., has been chosen president of the Florida Leagues by a unanimous vote—a most fortunate choice; for it prevented our friends from dividing, and gave us an able, sagacious, and prudent leader. Colonel Saunders is making a glorious canvass through

Florida, and is doing our party and his race an incalculable amount of good. He refuses steadily to be used by any factiон or clique, and is one of the most remarkable men I have ever known." Another correspondent says: "The Conservative Union faction is looming up into some proportions in this State, and they have adopted a platform *more radical than ours*. But the trouble is they can't confine their speakers to its principles, the speakers going back to their secesh dogmas.

ALABAMA.

"I have spoken from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half hours, sixteen times in two weeks, organized twenty-two councils, numbering from fifty to two-hundred members each, and now leave for Clinton, where I hold a county meeting on the 17th of September. From there I go back to Eufala, and hold another meeting, and then go to Union Springs, forty-five miles off, where we assemble on the 21st inst. I have been threatened at every place, and had two serious 'personal difficulties,' (which is the genteel name they give to an attempt to murder a man who does not think as they do down here), but I am alive and working still." Another correspondent, writing from the same State, says: "The Republican party in my county is very powerful, as 2,398 members have joined our leagues in one week. We will bring back the State into the Union in accordance with the provisions of the Sherman bill by a rousing majority." Still another correspondent says: "The colored vote is with us to a man, notwithstanding the Conservative party will leave no stone unturned to have their hellish designs succeed; yet, with proper exertions we can remove every obstacle, and make the name Republican to the black man what Democrat has been to the mass of the Democratic party since the days of Jackson. In this county there are over a thousand Union Leaguers, many of them white men. Many more of the latter would gladly join, but they are disfranchised by the military bill, yet we will have them all in in time. I want you to send some capitalists down to this country to locate. There is the best water-power in America, sufficient to run any kind of machinery, and our county abounds in iron, coal, copper, lead, gold, marble, salt, etc."

GEORGIA.

"The colored men are now thoroughly united, and at a meeting of the Grand Council, which takes place at Atlanta on the 25th inst., we hope to effect a thorough unity between the loyal whites and our colored people. If the poor whites, who have been heretofore oppressed and who are heartily sick of secession, can be induced to give up their prejudices to the colored men, we shall be able to add a large element to our party. As it is, the colored men have the State, but they are very anxious to be associated with the white men, and in all cases are glad to give them more than their share of public positions."

MISSISSIPPI.

"We had a very fine convention. Delegates from forty-one counties were present, and the registration returns indicate that we are twelve thousand ahead. The elections in California and Maine give the rebels great encouragement, but we intend so to reconstruct the South that no calamities in the old free States can destroy the Radical party." Another correspondent from the same State observes: "I may venture the assertion that there will not be ten black votes cast against Radicalism in the Fourth District unless it be those who are deceived by some rebel organization. The Republicans here are very open, and we are determined not to have anything to do with an election in which disfranchised rebels are permitted to participate."

What is there here to excite any other feeling towards the brave men who are working in this noble cause but gratitude and admiration for their perseverance and patriotism? No one interest of religion, morals, or trade, but will be assisted by their success. Even the rebels will be uplifted by the industry and intelligence of the Radicals at the South. Will the Republicans of the old free States stand indifferent before such exhibitions of self-reliance and manhood, and cravenly yield to the appeals of their enemies, the Copperheads, by joining in a mad crusade against the few colored men in their midst? Would it not be a disgraceful sight if the Republicans of the North, while admitting that the colored men of the South have saved the old slave States to the Republican party and purified them of treason, should deliberately vote with the Copperheads rather than allow the minority of the blacks in the old free States the right of suffrage?

OCCASIONAL.

THE PRESS.

Discoursing upon

STATE POLITICS,

the *Herald* says:

In the State there will be but two organizations with candidates in the field. Of these the Republicans have been for some years the most powerful. The Democracy, as an organization, amount to nothing at all. They are in a transition state, and only serve as a nucleus for the formation of a great Constitutional party by which they are certain to be absorbed and swallowed up in the next Presidential election. But the Republicans will lose this Fall the votes of all the thinking business men, who foresee the ruin that awaits the country if the violence and intemperance of the Radical Congress should be suffered to proceed unchecked, while the Democrats will secure the aid of all who desire to unite next year in a great Constitutional movement to rescue the country from the hands of the men who are recklessly driving it to destruction. Those who are willing to submit to a negro government will adhere to the Radicals; those who believe in a white man's government will go with the opposition. The reaction already seen in California and Maine will make itself felt more distinctly in New York, and the party that links its fortunes with the tremendous bubble of the national banks, the supremacy of the negro, and the sumptuary legislation of the Puritans, will assuredly go to the wall.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF IMPEACHMENT.

The *World*, in an article on the subject of impeachment, says:

When the Tenure of Office bill and other similar acts were passed, impeachment was merely a bugbear, the party flattering itself that it could elect the next President without the patronage. The turn of the tide has brought them to a very different opinion; and if the elections this Fall go as they have reason to fear, they will put out Mr. Johnson and repeal the Tenure of Office bill.

A question of some interest is here presented. What course will Democrats take in case the President is impeached? We answer, in a general way, that, from our knowledge of the temper of the Democratic party, we have no hesitation in saying that it will face the emergency with as much vigor and intrepidity as indignant human nature is very well capable of. It is our clear and decided judgment that influential Democrats ought not to go into the Cabinet or accept any office under the President, and thus expose the party, in the great struggle which may come, to the imputation of sordid motives. We can easily convict the impeachers of such motives, but the charge would lose its effect if, with any color of truth, it could be retorted. If it were merely a fight between Congress and the President, we should have no interest except, as bystanders, to see fair play. But it is of far higher consequence. It is an attempt, by one branch of the government, to destroy the independence, and subvert the constitutional rights of the other. To put out a President for the base motive of getting control of the Federal patronage for electioneering purposes, would be a degree of political degeneration not a whit better than the *pronunciamentos* and anarchy which have so long afflicted Mexico. If President Johnson is impeached and deposed for no crime but fidelity to the Constitution, and the people submit to it, the country will have reached the lowest stage of political degradation.

So far as Democrats enter into the impeachment struggle it will not be from any such pitiful motive as keeping a few of their number in office under Mr. Johnson, but solely to vindicate the Constitution and reclaim the government. Democrats could do no good in the Cabinet; first, because the President is so hampered; secondly, because Democratic Cabinet officers would not be confirmed; thirdly, because their presence would supply the Republicans with a fresh reason for impeachment; and finally, because it would give the contest on the Democratic side the appearance of a struggle for place, instead of a battle for the Constitution. It is desirable that victory should be won by appeals to reason and by moral influence; and these weapons would be fatally blunted by degrading the contest into a vulgar squabble for temporary seats in the Cabinet of a President whom we did not elect. By keeping politically apart from the President, we shall be hurried into no indiscretion by the natural impetuosity of his temper, or his deep personal stake in the result. If, unhappily, it should come to a conflict of force, it will be for us to decide, on high public grounds, free from any identification with the personal fortunes of Mr. Johnson, where duty might call us in so serious a conjuncture. The controversy will pass through many phases before it reaches the stage at which that question can arise; and Democrats, while shrinking from no responsibility which public duty may require of them, hope to defeat the impeachment project by other methods than a resort to force. Whenever it becomes necessary, they will cause it to be fully understood that they will stand resolutely—not by the President who is nothing to them—but by the Constitution threatened to be outraged in his person. They will make no sacrifices for the man, but they will shrink from no sacrifice which may become necessary to vindicate the rights of the office.

"THE EVE OF EVENTS."

Harper's Weekly says:

It is the height of folly to suppose that the President does not meditate, under certain circumstances, a violent solution of the present situation. We have already endeavored to alarm our readers. Better a false alarm than a fatal apathy or a smiling incredulity. We have also endeavored elsewhere in these columns to show that the question of violence depends very much upon the result of the elections of the Autumn. If, from any indifference of feeling, the Republican party declines to poll its full strength, and the Democratic party regains power, the President will undoubtedly forcibly resist a process of impeachment, should Congress see fit to proceed with it.

Nor is it wise to regard such a warning as a mere electioneering trick. The Democratic papers, whose interest it is to lull public apprehension, may loudly say this, but no man who has watched the President, and who understands the force of human passions, will think so. Nor is it of any importance to demonstrate that violence upon the President's part would be hopeless and utterly futile. Men in his position do not reason. They do not clearly calculate chances. A desperate and igaorant and passionate man strikes indeed blindly and wildly, but he strikes. Does the country fully understand this? Do the people perceive that the peril is vital and imminent? Do they see that it is not enough to wait for impeachment by Congress, because a Democratic success at the polls would be interpreted by the President as a popular verdict against Congress? Do they feel that the peace of the country depends upon the elections of this Autumn as much as its safety hung upon that of 1864? If Ohio and Pennsylvania and New York fully understand this we have no fear of the result. If they do not, every man and woman in the country ought to fear the worst.

We commend to our friends in all those States the following extract from a letter which we have just received from Washington, written by a perfectly calm and capable observer, who served through the late war: "Do people up North appreciate that we are on the eve of great events? Straws show which way the wind blows, and from little things that I am enabled to see in military circles it is evident that they think it not at all unlikely that their swords may have to fly out at any moment; and they keep them well sharpened and loose in the scabbards, ready for the contingency."

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

COMMON SENSE.

Some honest men are surprised at the hate, cruelty and thirst for vengeance which yet reign in rebeldom—and many, half honest doubtless, call for evidence before they will believe in such a state of things. Even some Abolitionists consider their work finished, and wonder that any of their old comrades can deem special effort needed for the protection of the victim race.

In fact the *wonder* would have been if the state of the Nation had been any other than just what it is. We are passing through just those trials and dangers that every thoughtful man must have looked for. The unphilosophical minds are those which suffered themselves to be deluded, by *any appearances*, however auspicious, into believing that it was *possible* for a victim race, like the Negro, to be dragged wholly out of danger and suffering by a mere victory in battle. The statesmanship which believes in such miracles is quackery.

Consider a moment. The working force of this Nation to-day is the loyal mass of the North. Out of what pit has it been dug? Up to 1861 that mass was corrupted to the core by slavery. The poison showed itself in politics, commerce, literature and religion. Merchants kept their principles and goods equally on sale. They were always ready, even at the busiest season, to give their clerks a vacation any day to mob down free speech. Harrison Gray Otis, in Faneuil Hall, sneered at fanatics who thought the Sermon on the Mount weighed more than the Constitution. Webster ridiculed the higher law amid a million plaudits. Horace Mann let us know he should not have committed what he deemed infamous sin unless the Constitution had ordered it. The very ethics taught in our Colleges were wrenched awry by this influence. Professor Stuart divorced Conscience from the Constitution. It was while President Wayland's hair was shorn by this Delilah that he wrote his "Limitations of Human Responsibility." The American Tract Society struck Christianity out of every essay it stole from English authors. In that farrago of prejudice and affectation which Bancroft calls "A History of the United States," he remodelled a chapter to appease this idol. Philadelphia editors omitted Longfellow's Anti-Slavery poems. Episcopal priests struck the Negro out of Ary Scheffer's *Christus Consolator*, and the Anti-Slavery chapter out of an English Bishop's History of their Church. While mobs burned negroes in the streets, the pulpits hasted to prove that mobs were a form of *law!* and eagerly snatched every chance to wallow in this iniquity. They expurgated hymns so as not to offend sinners—elected slaveholders to their highest honors—sent their sham gospel to the Heathen, with money got from sale of slaves—maintained a negro pen in each church,—served blacks at the Communion after the whites were all done,—and ended with making the Bible the corner-stone of Slavery, and stamping every man "infidel" who doubted that such was the proper place for the book.

Such teaching had its full effect. Can we expect that, after half a century of it, four years of gunpowder will cure all these sores? Will the smoke of a dozen battles purge the film from such eyes? Will such a people see clearly, resolve promptly, and execute with relentless fidelity to justice? Of course not; they will stumble and grope—go astray and be easily misled, even when their hearts are right. For a long while "they will see men as trees walking." A divine hand could not cure more quickly than that. Can we expect the rough experience of a camp to do it?

Such was the North, and such its leaders in Church and State. What was the South? Of course the South had neither religion nor literature. Its commerce was an exotic, like trading stations on the Guinea coast. It was simply varnished Barbarism. It had all the indolence, the cowardly cruelty, the waste, the senseless pride, the infamous and beastly vices (*non nominanda inter Christianos*), the bloodthirstiness and brutal obstinacy common among savages.

Now take a war between two such sections. Let the first, in a moment of passion, and largely from desire of victory—not from pure love of justice—set free the slaves of the second, in defiance of it, and then leave such freedmen in the hands of their late masters and present enemies. Does any man, acquainted with his own nature or familiar with history, doubt what would be the result? Can any such man need testimony and statistics to prove that the slave section would exhaust every device which rage, hate and lust could suggest to avert its fate—and that it would be met with faltering, irresolute and blundering ignorance by the other section? Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? How, then, can the calm judgment, impartial justice and clear foresight needed in such an emergency be expected from such a North? or that loyal submission, that generous and forbearing magnanimity the hour demands be expected from such a South?

Five or six years are not time enough for the eradication of so fell a disease. We exhort our friends abroad, and those who, at home, judge without reflection, to apply their common sense to this problem. The accident of a traitor in the White House—the timidity and selfishness of Republican leaders—hardly more in amount than all parties necessarily have at all times—much as they complicate the problem, do not constitute the whole or the special danger of the hour. The root of the difficulty is the old disease not yet wholly cured. The poison of Slavery still convulses the body politic. Both sections, North and South, are, to be sure, infinitely more intelligent and well disposed than the most sanguine of us dared to hope ten years ago. The primal danger still comes from a South—bankrupt gamblers who played for an empire and lost—which heaves and tosses with sullen pride of race, robbed of its victim; sectional hate nursed for years, and now sore with defeat; ignorance dazzled blind with sudden light; and pride rudely humbled. This state of things is inevitable, was to be expected, and must be provided for. Meanwhile, the North—the present pilot of the State—though marvellously educated by the war, still shows the stupefying effect of the long, false teaching from pulpit, mart and forum. It means well, but from under heavy eyelids sees confusedly. The fierce directness of purpose on the battle-field has been satisfied by victory. Old prejudices revive. Bitter party spirit re-appears. Low ambition mingles in the strife, cunningly weaving up old errors and appealing to old prejudice to serve its purpose. Its voice deceives by the familiar tones. The best minds in the mass grope their way, childlike, amid unusual problems of statesmanship, easily misled; ready, or easily lifted into readiness, for justice. HONEST LEADERS—this is our great need: Men who have studied the questions in debate, and are ready to tell all they think.

Hence the need—the special need—that the old laborers in this field should stand ever at their posts. The Nation begins to heed their words. The Radicals of the Republican ranks need their co-operation. What the Nation seemed specially to need was some one or two large-minded statesmen, independent and trusted. Providence has not seen fit to give us such—or if they move among us the people do not recognize and believe in them. Democracy itself is on trial. Can *the people themselves govern?* Let us do our part toward solving this problem by the most earnest efforts to make *the people understand* their era and their duties.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONSPIRACY.

JOHNSON does not incline to surrender the Executive Chair without a struggle. He will not, it is said, particularly resent an arraignment by the House of Representatives, provided he is not thereupon suspended from office. Just at that point comes the pinch. He and his friends would not object to an impeachment proceeding which should, in the trial involved, drag slowly along, with the law's delay, to the end of the Presidential term. It is rather courted than otherwise. Such a proceeding, like Lincoln's first conditional proclamation of Emancipation, would bring to Congress, and the Republican party, all the odium and the disadvantage of impeachment with none of its advantages. Meanwhile, it would leave in the hands of Johnson and his rebel coterie the still immense power of patronage to be deployed against Radicals in the work of reconstruction, and in the approaching very momentous Presidential campaign.

An impeachment of Johnson, to mean anything and be fruitful in good to the country, must of course involve deposition from office during trial. Without this it would be an absurdity, worse than a farce. The reasoning of those who seem to suppose that Johnson may rightfully continue to exercise Executive functions after his arraignment by the House, is akin to that of Buchanan, who by no means believed in rebellion, but was equally disinclined to believe in "coercion." The point of rightful jurisdiction, on the part of the nation against traitors, raised at the beginning of the war, is, by Johnson's defection, though the Confederate soldiers have surrendered, still open, and to be settled. It will remain thus until Johnson is deposed from office. No President ever having been impeached, there is no precedent to follow. One must be made. A law should be passed immediately by Congress on re-assembling, providing for the suspension of the impeached officer during his trial. This will give Johnson (if he is not, for contumacious conduct, sooner put under military arrest by Gen. Grant), one more opportunity for a veto, and it should be the last. *The two-thirds vote of Congress at that juncture would decide the controversy.* If resistance follows, its suppression would devolve, under a new command, upon Gen. Grant.

That the contingency of resistance is contemplated by Johnson and his adherents, is evident in the attitude of the rebel-militia of Maryland, and from the movement of Johnson's adjutant, Gov. Swann. This militia is thoroughly organized and officered by ex-rebels. Defeated by Stanton, in his effort to obtain the arms he desired, and which Johnson, it is said, wanted furnished by the Federal government, Gov. Swann has recently purchased batteries of Napoleon guns for the use of the Baltimore companies. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs Oct. 1, that:

"Gov. Swann's recent purchase of three batteries of Napoleon guns for the use of the Baltimore militia battery companies, the officers of which are ex-rebels, has occasioned great comment in political circles here, and the opinions expressed regarding the matter are of course influenced by political predelections. There is no doubt, however, that the Maryland militia, mainly composed as it is of ex-rebel soldiers, would willingly carry out the programme, which has been talked of for them, of forcibly taking possession of the capital at the ensuing session of Congress. It does not matter whether the programme originated in the fears of Radicals here, or in the minds of the officers of the organization, it is the absorbing topic of political conversation on the streets of Baltimore, and yesterday, during the parade of the Third Maryland Zouaves, a regiment numbering 550 men, similar remarks were made to your correspondent, who happened to be present in Baltimore on the occasion. It is certain, therefore, that the troops are willing to act, and it is only necessary to have them act that they should be called on from Washington."

We do not anticipate resistance, of a formidable character, if Congress is prompt and straightforward in its proceedings. What we fear most is the timidity, and bartering proclivities of certain Senators, linked with the political intriguing for the presidential succession. The nation has already suffered greatly from this source of weakness and disgrace. We are apprehensive that the same hitherto active causes may deepen the disgrace and increase the danger by a prolonged trifling with the Johnson misrule. The people should be everywhere on the alert, and demand of Congress impeachment and IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION now, as they did "coercion" of Buchanan at the beginning.

If, in anticipation of removal, Johnson, should undertake forcibly to prevent the re-assembling of, or to interfere with Congress, then the demand should and would be upon Gen. Grant for his prompt military arrest.

IMPEACHMENT AT THE WEST.—Our friend Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester, who has just returned from an extended Western tour, was in the city on Tuesday last. He reports the feeling for impeachment to be very strong and almost unanimous, copperheads excepted, wherever he went. He met leading and influential men at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Springfield, Bloomington, Ill., Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and in other less important towns, and found them everywhere earnestly in favor of removing Johnson from the office he has been permitted too long to usurp and dishonor. From the numerous conversations he held upon the subject, Mr. Stebbins is led to infer that if Congress fails to impeach Johnson the West will impeach Congress.

THE STADARD PREMIUMS.

WE remind those who are competing for the $100 Bond, offered by a generous friend of THE STANDARD as a premium to the one who shall send the largest number of new subscribers for the current year, that but one month remains in which to canvass. Some one is sure to receive the bond. A not very long list of names added to the accounts of several competitors would win it for either. The one who most fully improves the period remaining will take the prize, and in doing so most help THE STANDARD.

We have been much gratified with the frequent calls which have come to us for Mr. Phillips's SPEECHES AND LECTURES, always, of course, accompanied with remittances for one or more new subscribers. We shall continue for the present the offer of this very desirable book (562 pages, with steel portrait of Mr. Phillips) to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for a year ($6), or to any one sending a remittance for two new subscribers.

NEATLY printed pamphlet editions of speeches by George William Curtis, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, and Parker Pillsbury, upon Suffrage for Women, also a reprint of an essay by Mrs. John Stuart Mill, upon the same subject, have been issued for general circulation by the American Equal Rights Association, at Room 17, No. 37 Park Row, New York. They have nearly or quite all heretofore been given in THE STANDARD. They are each valuable for the purpose for which they have been printed, and we hope may be largely purchased and extensively distributed by all who would secure the enfranchisement of women. They may be had at 10 cents each, or $5 per 100 copies.

THE Impeachment Petition which we send out with THE STANDARD this week, we hope may be widely circulated and forwarded to Washington, with numerous signatures, as early as the date of the re-assembling of Congress. We shall be happy to furnish additional blanks to such as may be able to use them to advantage. We have at command forty thousand addresses of those known to be most radical, and most in earnest, in different parts of the country, and we invite, from those who wish to see the "Impeding" Executive deposed, donations to our treasury to be appropriated to the extensive distribution and circulation of this petition. Re-enforced by the demand of numerous petitioners Congress will be by so much quickened and strengthened to "go forward."

A *Tribune* Washington telegram says: "The next National Republican Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice-President will be held at Chicago. The members of the National Executive Committee have been corresponding on the subject, and a majority have expressed themselves in favor of Chicago.

GEN. SHERIDAN has been greeted in this city and Brooklyn, as in Philadelphia and elsewhere, with very hearty and enthusiastic receptions. He was entertained by the Union League Club on Monday evening last, and welcomed by the President of the Club, Hon. John Jay, in a brief, eloquent address.

THE Editor of THE STANDARD has prepared a lecture entitled "THE PEOPLE," which he will deliver occasionally, as may be desired, the present season.

A STATED Meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at 727 Filbert st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m.

G. M. S. P. JONES, Sec.

CORRECTION.—In the Financial article by E. M. Davis, which appeared in THE STANDARD of last week, an error occurred in the paragraph: "I quote the law as it will bear the construction," etc. It should read "*two* constructions."

PERSONAL.

Grace Greenwood is on a visit to Chicago.

John Mitchel is about to revive the *Irish Citizen* in this city.

Dr. Worcester, the lexicographer, is to have a monument in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Miss Mary Howitt is to issue a Christmas book for the young, to be illustrated by Harrison Weir.

Mr. S. S. Conant managed the New York *Times* during the absence of Mr. Raymond.

Charles T. Congdon, for a dozen years one of the editors on the New York *Tribune*, resides at Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. Sally Brown, of Jay, Me., spun three skeins of yarn on her one hundredth birth-day, which recently took place.

Mrs. F. W. Lander's benefit, on the evening of the 27th ult., at the conclusion of a brief season in Boston, was a great success.

Thaddeus Stevens lives in a plain, two-story brick house in Lancaster, Pa., and a correspondent says "its doors always turn on hospitable hinges."

Rev. Olympia Brown, who has spent the last two months in Kansas, lecturing for woman suffrage, has just returned to her church in Weymouth, Mass.

Senator Sumner has twenty-nine engagements to lecture in the West, at $200 each. He will fill them before the meeting of Congress in November.

David Clagon, a colored man, registered his name as a voter, on September 20, at James City, N. C., after walking one hundred and sixty miles to enjoy that privilege.

Hon. Charles Sumner is announced to deliver the first lecture of the course before the Pontiac (Mich.) Young Men's Christian Association on Wednesday evening, October 9th.

George Ticknor Curtis, after half a dozen columns on "The Sources and Obligations of Fundamental Law," drily tantalizes the victimized reader by the remark: "Thus far I have endeavored briefly to suggest."

Ira Aldridge's remains, after lying in state for two days, and after having been visited by thousands of people, were interred with great pomp at the German Evangelical church, Lodez. There were a vast number of soldiers, societies, dignataries, etc., etc., in the funeral *cortege*. Mrs. Aldridge has returned to one of her villas near the Crystal Palace, England.

Anna E. Dickinson will lecture upon woman suffrage at Paterson, N. J., Oct. 4. De Cordova will lecture on "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party" at the same place on next Monday evening. Tilton, Whipple, Phillips and Josh Billings follow in the course.

Madame Parepa-Rosa was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1839. Her father was a decayed Wallachain count, named Eurplyon Parepa. He used to teach music for a living in London, and while there married a Miss Seguin, a relative of Edward Seguin, who sings in the Richings English opera troupe.

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall writes to the editor of the Boston *Christian Register*: "You will relieve me from an impossible attempt to make up the arrears of my correspondence, if you will state, that I *am* open to propositions, for *lecturing* or *pulpit service*, and that no persons need be restrained in applying to me, on account of pecuniary inability of their own, or the parties they represent."

John B. Gough was fifty years old in August. He signed the pledge October 30, 1842, in Worcester, Mass. January 3, 1843, he delivered his first temperance lecture. His original terms for a lecture were $5; now he charges $200. He has already accepted 168 calls for the season of 1867–8, which will produce $33,600. Mr. Gough has accumulated a handsome fortune.

Chief-Justice Chase, in a recent conversation with Lucy Stone, is reported to have said: "Be free to say from me that I think there will be no end to the good that will come by woman's suffrage, on the elected, on elections, on government, and on woman herself. I have said this in public and private for many years. I am glad that an effort is making in Kansas to accomplish it, and I shall rejoice when the elective franchise shall be as free to women as it is now to men. I think, too, that this will be at no distant day."

The *Tribune* says: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, arrived in this city on Monday last, with his wife and daughter, from Boston, and spent the week at the residence of Isaac Bell, Esq., in West Twenty-second Street. On retiring from the Cabinet, Mr. Stanton embraced the opportunity to sojourn for a while among his friends in New England and elsewhere, a pleasure which the arduous duties of the War Office had long forbidden him. His stay in the city had no political significance, as he came here simply on a social visit. He left Mr. Bell's on Saturday afternoon, to pass a few days with his friend, Mr. Door, at Weehawken, after which he will return home.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, occupied the pulpit of All Souls (Rev. Dr. Bellows's) Church, in this city, again on Sunday last, morning and evening. His discourse in the morning was upon personal character; and in the evening upon rightly discerning the period in which we live,—an eloquent plea for Radicalism. Mr. Collyer, as a preacher, has already gained a stronghold upon the popular mind. His preaching is characterized by a beautiful catholicity of spirit, marked eloquence of delivery, peculiarly his own, and by a sincerity and warmth of feeling through which it is rendered very effective. He has returned to Chicago.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Inquirer* of the 28th ult., in speaking of the health of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, says: "We are gratified to learn that Mr. Stevens is recovering from the severe attack which prostrated him on Saturday last. It will be a great relief to the loyal people of the nation, to know that there is a fair prospect of their having his services in the approaching session of Congress, which bids fair to be one of the most exciting and important ones that ever convened. The precarious condition of Mr. Stevens's health has been a source of deep concern to his many friends for some time past, and the momentous importance attached to the session now at hand, has added to their uneasiness in regard to him. His loss at this time could be looked upon in no other light than that of a national calamity, but for the present, at least, they may rest assured that the prospects are that he will be able to do good and effective service in the approaching conflict."

OBITUARIES.

E. G. DUDLEY.

A LARGE number of friends in this community were pained, last week, at hearing of the death at Beaufort, S. C., of Mr. ELBRIDGE GERRY DUDLEY, attorney-at-law, formerly of this city. Mr. Dudley was a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth, and for many years was known in Boston as a large-hearted and public-spirited man, taking an active interest in all humane and progressive works, and by his enterprise contributing much to the comfort and welfare of the community. Reverses in some building-ventures compelled him to seek another locality to commence his business-life anew, and early in the war he bought of the government a plantation in South Carolina. Here he labored faithfully for the opportunity to discharge in full his old pecuniary obligations, and it was his fond belief, if his life was spared, that he should be able to pay every cent of his indebtedness. He has, however, been removed ere that purpose was consummated; but none who knew him will question the purity of his motives or the nobleness of his heart.

To the above, from the Boston *Commonwealth*, we are glad to add our heartiest testimony. Mr. DUDLEY was a generous gentleman, of sterling integrity, earnest in all good causes. We shall never forget his courage and devotion in the dark days which immediately preceded the war.

W. P.

MISS LOUISA ALLEN.

We are again pained to record the death of another of the devoted friends of the negro. Miss LOUISA ALLEN, of Dedham, died, week before last, at Plymouth, Mass. She was an earnest and most efficient laborer in the Anti-Slavery ranks in the earliest years of the movement. Indefatigable and unfaltering, she continued her labors to the last day of her life. Some of her latest weeks were given to extending the circulation of THE STANDARD, which owes many subscribers to her zeal. Almost her last word was a direction to a dear friend to see that the sum she had long given for the support of a teacher among the freedmen was continued this year also. So pass forward, one after another, our faithful and beloved fellow-laborers. The narrower the circle becomes, let us draw the closer together in all kindly fellowship and self-denying effort.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THIRD HAND REPRESENTATIONS OF GREAT MEN TO BE TAKEN WITH MANY GRAINS OF ALLOWANCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1867.

If there is any one thing, or evil—unmitigated evil—that should be studiously guarded against, it is that of placing any confidence in second and third hand reports of the position of great men upon the leading issues of the day.

There are scores of mercenary "correspondents" in this city who are willing, for a consideration, to represent any man "all right," to suit the requirement of any shade of constituency, whether Democratic, Conservative, or Radical.

No matter who approaches one of these newspaper oracles, his patron saint is exactly of the inquirer's political opinion.

It was Mr. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, who originated this double-dealing, three-faced mode of appearing before the people; by sending one set of representatives out to assure the people that he was for free Kansas, another Southward with contrary assurance; one set to peddle out assurances of his high tariff proclivities, another to assure his devotion to free trader's interests.

It was left, however, for that faithful Democrat, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to improve upon the Buchanan method of double-dealing, by throwing aside the proxy arrangement, and *representing himself all* things to all men.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in a recent speech, relates an anecdote of Mr. Johnson, which is perhaps worth repeating, to show how little reliance we should place on public men whose record is not plain as daylight. Mr. Kelley says:

I hastened to Washington immediately after the death of Abraham Lincoln, and had a full and free conversation with Mr. Johnson. He then rejoiced that eight months would elapse, or nearly eight, before Congress would be called together. "In the meantime," said he, "I, as President, have nothing to do but hold that territory under military government, and see by the power of the army that Union men, whether black or white, and the American citizen, whether of Northern or Southern birth, shall enjoy life in safety in all the conquered country. It is well that so much time must elapse," said he, "before Congress comes together; for the establishment of governments over that country belongs to Congress, and in eight months the people of the two sections, intermingling with each other freely, will come to understand each other better than they ever have done, and we will all get to understand the colored people better than we do, and to know how far it would be safe to invest them with political power; for now that they are free, they must enjoy political power."

I had seen Hon. Charles Sumner the night before, and he told me that in a conversation which he had had with the President that day, Mr. Johnson had made a similar statement to him. Said Mr. Sumner: "Providence seems to have taken care of us, and to have inspired Mr. Johnson with the truth beyond the measure in which I was permitted to hope he possessed it. He takes the view that will make the North safe for the present, and ultimately give us a harmonious country."

As I left the room I met Gen. Carl Schurz. Said he: "I am afraid he doth protest too much, and the very vehemence of his protestations makes me fear the fidelity of his statements." I met him the next day in Philadelphia, and in the presence of a gentleman in the Union League building, Gen. Schurz and I compared notes and found that Andrew Johnson had talked to him as to me, and to both as to Charles Sumner. A few days afterward I met Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Gen. Littlefield, the one fresh from the command of the city of Charleston, and the other from the city of Savannah, Georgia, and I learned from one of them that he had heard from a Georgia gentleman, who had been with the President and had an interview with him, that it was his purpose to overthrow the Radical party, and reorganize the national Democratic party." And," said Gen. Woodford, naming some gentleman from Charleston, S. C., prominent rebels, "that is the statement Mr. Johnson has given to each and all of them, each separate and apart from the others." Just think of it! Talking to prominent Union men of the North—men whose voices could be heard—men in whom some portion of the people of the North confided—begging them, Radicals as they were, to go out and endorse him and proclaim him in harmony with the North, while negotiating with the bloodiest-handed rebels of the South to overthrow the party that had maintained the Union, and to build up the party that had brought on the war.

It is a pity that Judge Kelley did not see it his duty to denounce the President then—just as soon as he learned his infernal treachery—instead of endorsing him, as the whole Republican party did months and months thereafter.

Assurances have been sent out from this city to all parties, Democratic, Conservative, and Radical, that Gen. Grant is with them, and all are claiming him as their own.

Geo. B. McClellan was known, in 1861, to be in full sympathy with the rebels, and only on our side because we gave him better position and pay; yet the Republican party endorsed, claimed him as all right, and so thoroughly deified him that it was with the utmost difficulty the people were undeceived when the rebels and copperheads tried to make him President.

Do not, therefore, put further confidence in assurance peddlers; their wares are not genuine, and are calculated to deceive, however plausibly they may be urged upon the people.

The public record, for five years past, is the only safe guide in the selection of a candidate for our next President, or indeed for any office.

PARDONS.

A large lot of blank special pardons, for traitors not included in the general amnesty, have just been printed at one of the job offices in this city, by which it appears that all are to be pardoned, except perhaps Jeff. Davis and one or two of President Johnson's personal enemies.

There is no mistaking the plain evidence that the President expects to enable all traitors (with perhaps half a dozen exceptions), to have a hand in the formation of State governments in the South *without* reopening *the registration*. The latter will not be resorted to if the rebels can otherwise be placed in power.

From about the first of next month until the adjournment of next Congress, the President will be on his good behavior. His violent agressive attacks upon the loyal people have been carried about as far as is prudent, and Andrew is now entering upon the pacification and cajoling period, by which he will doubtless stave off impeachment, save his rebel friends from all harm, and to some extent restore the rebel aristocracy. There is no mistaking the fact that those who favor impeachment are growing stronger daily. Only the friends of Messrs. Chase and Grant stand in the way.

Yours for God and Freedom.

C. C. C. C.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1867.

THE latest manifestation of the placard nuisance in this city is a plentiful display on walls and fences, posts, trees and curb-stones, of the mysterious initials [P. L. L.] How these letters are read by the initiated, your correspondent cannot affirm. It is universally agreed that the last two letters mean "Liquor League," but as to whether the P. properly stands for "People's" or "Profligate," opinions differ. It is certain, however, that the faction adopting this title are opposed to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, that they form clubs for the promotion of intemperance, and that they are seeking by political action (in addition to all other sorts of action) to bring about the passage of a license law.

It is constantly affirmed by that portion of the press which favors freedom in the use of intoxicating liquors, that whiskey and brandy are as easily got in this city as they ever were, and that the action of the police is powerless to prevent their sale and use. The falsehood of this claim is shown by the resort of the rummies to a method of satisfying their craving so inconvenient and expensive as the formation of secret "liquor clubs." They must have a concealed room, and a special agent, and a set of keys by which each member can admit himself, and then they must encounter certain obvious risks; as, of the seizure of their liquors *in transitu*, the honesty of the sort of persons who serve them as agents and guardians, the exposure of their place of meeting by the breath, and the voice, and the gait, of those who leave it, and the forfeiture of their stock to the law whenever the officer *does* get in.

A decision just made by the Supreme Court of Maine in a liquor case, foreshadowing similar action in this State, has greatly alarmed those among us whose only idea of liberty is freedom of indulgence in liquor. Judge Walton has decided that liquor-clubs are illegal, on the ground that they are *indirect* sellers of intoxicating drinks; the law declaring that no person shall sell them, by himself or his agent, "directly or indirectly."

It has been said that whatever law the wit of man can make, the wit of man can evade; but as soon as the evasion gets to be notoriously practiced, a new modification of the law lays hold of it. The way of transgressors is still hard; and many of them doubtless find that strong waters are a luxury too expensive, in the present state of the market.

The city government have erected upon the Common a new building, long needed for the convenience and health of the public, which, for want of a better name, is called an Urinal. The papers are poking fun at its conspicuous position—by the flag-staff on one of the hills of the Common—and at the ambitious style of its architecture. But, even allowing the validity of these objections, it would be much better to urge the building of a dozen more in different parts of the city, to do something towards supplying the needs of the thousands of strangers who come here every morning to go away at night, and who are now driven to the expensive accommodations of a hotel, merely by the absence of such an arrangement. They do these things better in France; and in these days, when sanitary provisions claim so large a share of public attention, we might at least copy from the Parisians their admirable arrangement for the comfort and health of their transient population.

Speaking of health and comfort, it may be worth while to tell you of a pathetico-comic sight which I saw in one of our muddy streets this rainy, windy morning. A lady with a long trailing dress, and having one hand and arm indispensably occupied with the safe carriage of various parcels, was holding one side of her dress out of the mud, while the other side dragged through every puddle. The wind ever and anon

flapped this muddy side against her exposed calves in a manner evidently as annoying to her feelings as to the sight of the spectators. Presently her veil, loosened by the wind, was on the point of escaping; her hand instinctively secured it, and the whole border of the dress dropped into the mud; but it was immediately, by another instinctive movement, raised higher than before, with an effect upon nearly the whole length of the stockings better imagined than described.

She was going towards a line of street railroad accommodation. Did she get into an omnibus or street-car, and drag her muddy skirts over the knees of the previous occupants? and if so, were her fellow-passengers as well as herself *accommodated?* And, when she reached home, was it her handmaid or herself who had to apply "many waters" to the rinsing and scrubbing of even *her* not small share of the vestments defiled by that expedition?

To prevent such catastrophes—prevention is in this case *much* easier than cure—a sensible lady invented dresses which the public called "bloomers." But the dear creatures would not wear them. They were ugly! Yes, if you will believe it, the very people who stick monstrous protuberances of false hair behind their heads, and wear upon those heads absurd imitations of small breakfast plates instead of bonnets, refuse to wear bloomers *because they are ugly!* Well, perhaps they are; but never saw I one of them *so* ugly as the dress (and the consequences) borne by the unfortunate lady whose adventure I have noted down. The strong-minded women who *do* wear "chignons"—whether in the first, second or third of the styles described and depicted by Du Chaillu—and at the same time refuse to wear "bloomers" *because they are ugly*—may as well reconcile themselves to the perpetuation of the disparaging phrase, "a *woman's* reason."

North.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS IN OHIO.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Dear Sir: The political canvass now in progress in Ohio, is a remarkable one. Remarkable for the questions at issue, and for the energy, ability, and thoroughness with which they are met by the Republican party. The great question at issue is the Constitutional Amendment, giving the right of suffrage to colored men. Our Legislature last Winter refused, at first (with the short-sightedness and timidity common to professional politicians), to submit this question to the people of the State; but such was the outcry at once raised by the more anti-slavery portions of the community, against this cowardly shrinking of responsibility, aided, perhaps, by the sober second thought, that the measure was really *necessary* for party existence, that before the close of the same session the Legislature reconsidered their vote and submitted the amendment to the people for their decision on the second Tuesday of October.

The canvass in its behalf is being conducted with much vigor. The ablest men in the State are bringing their best energies to bear in its favor, aided by such men as Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania, Gen. Logan of Illinois, Gov. Baker and ex-Gov. Morton of Indiana. The school-houses are having their meetings for home speakers, and the numerous mass Conventions are largely attended and stirred to enthusiasm by the able orators who address them.

Many weak-kneed Republicans trembled and predicted defeat, many who have not yet forgot the crack and the smart of the slave-drivers' lash. Many who love their prejudices better than truth and right, declared they would not vote for the measure, and were low enough to join in the Democratic howl against "negro equality."

But Gen. Hays, the candidate for Governor, opened the canvass by a square acknowledgment of the issue, and a manly and vigorous argument for the adoption of the amendment. And (except Gov. Cox, who made a speech without naming it) every other distinguished speaker has followed the example. Wade and Gibson have thundered for it, and Conservatives like Delano, Senator Sherman, and ex-Gov. Denison, have seemed to make it a speciality, and all have argued it on *moral grounds*, as indeed they could do no less, for to quote the Rev. Mr. Westley "*this is our best holt.*" And even old political hacks know this, and shame the pulpits by giving us a purer gospel at these political gatherings than we can find in the churches on a Sunday, and these mass meetings are more like our old Anti-Slavery Anniversaries and Conventions than anything we have had since their discontinuance. Those once Buchanan Democrats, now scout the idea of a "white man's party," and are almost as eloquent in advocating liberty and self-government for *all men*, as old Abolitionists were wont to be; and old Whigs, by their anathemas of the injustice of disfranchising black barbers and boot blacks, make one's ears to tingle almost as they were wont, when we listened to those brave old prophets, Pillsbury and the Fosters, when, under divine inspiration, they pronounced their righteous indignation against these same men for the offence which they themselves now condemn.

The result of all this is the rapid regeneration of Republican sentiment, which we confidently hope may result in a handsome majority for the measure, though it is expected by all that the vote will fall below the average vote of the party.

At the recent Republican demonstration in Salem, the colored people appeared in the procession with their banners and appropriate mottoes, and were welcomed with as much apparent cordiality as any other Republicans.

The question is to be decided as one of principle, mainly, as the number of voters to be added by the masses is small, compared with the whole number in the State. The number of colored men over twenty-one years of age probably does not exceed 7,500—and of these nearly one third are now entitled to vote under the old Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, which awards the franchise to all persons in whom the blood of white ancestors is supposed to predominate. Yours, N.

Salem, Aug. 25, 1867.

MR. EMERSON'S ORATION.

A CRITICISM BY REV. BERIAH GREEN.

NO. IV.

In his late oration Mr. Emerson assures us "that a controlling influence on the age has been the wide and successful study of natural science. Within the present century great strides have been made in the sciences of geology, astronomy, chemistry, zoology; and these have carried us to sublime generalizations and affected us like poetic experiences. We have been taught to tread familiarly on the giddy heights of thought. The narrow sectarian cannot read astronomy with impunity; the creeds of his church must be left at the door of the observatory."

"The sectarian," whoever he may be and however distinguished, must be pronounced "narrow." And in every sphere of thought he must be so regarded and described who does not then adjust himself, build himself up upon primal, universal truth. Let us inquire how "controlling an influence on this age" the "study of natural science" has exerted. Mr. E. specifies, I am aware, "geology, astronomy, chemistry, zoology;" but these he insists upon as having a bearing altogether powerful and decisive on our gravest relations and our highest hopes; otherwise it would not be necessary to leave the creed of any church "at the door of the observatory." If "we have" thus "been taught"—"*we*," as identified with, and thus representing "the age"—"to tread familiarly on the giddy heights of thought," how have we been "controlled" on that sublime eminence by the "natural sciences" we have so successfully studied? Fragments of one creed and another may have been scattered all abroad at the "door of the observatory;" but how have we, as representing "the age," behaved, on entering the temple? The term man describes a sublime generalization. He is a "narrow sectarian" who refuses to adjust himself in thought, aim, method, exertion, to its lofty and comprehensive significance — who refuses to honor the claims, equally beneficent and imperative, which it involves and presents. At what date in "the age" did our countrymen, including the learned society of Cambridge College, "learn," under the "control" of "natural science," to merge their narrow partialities for Saxon Americans and white faces in the grand unity which man symbolizes? When did they begin to respect and maintain Human Rights, *as human*, in their widest compass and broadest application? Was it n, when, for the sake of "the Federal Union," they aided in the design of strangling our common humanity by giving their countenance and support to the enslavement of man? Or when, refusing, *stoutly* refusing to fight for Justice and Freedom, they waged war for a political combination, which on general Principles, they knew was doomed and damned? Or when, in this very strife, they most contemptuously and meanly refused to let the Negro take arms directly or indirectly in defense of the Rights of man; while, driven by the sternest necessity, they ungraciously admitted him as an auxiliary in the petty and hopeless strife, wholly and in the highest degree "sectarian," in which they were engaged? Or when, in the midst of their triumphs, they refused to pay wages to the worker; and, as a disguise for the foul injustice, offered him his fill of the empty wind, which their frothy declamation about admitting him—a homeless, friendless pauper, every where hated, spurned, persecuted—to the ballot-box, set a blowing? Or when, in distributing the spoils of victory—the territory they had won—they preferred the tried rebellion of white enemies to the tried loyalty of black friends? Is it thus that "the age," as represented by our countrymen, has "learned to tread familiarly on the giddy heights of thought"—thus to give itself up to the "control" of "sublime generalizations"—thus, to prefer man to any clique or clan—to any sect or party, whether known as "the Federal Union" or under any other "narrow" demonstration? What a pity they had not left at "the door of the observatory" the worthless rubbish which they so proudly bear about as their treasure and their triumph!

In Mr. Emerson's Parker Fraternity lecture, delivered not long ago, he describes what he there calls "the notion of *vicarious sacrifice*" as a "cobweb of a mediæval Christianity"; though in the Oration, he magnifies "the middle ages" as eminently fruitful in such germs of wisdom as may illuminate the present. Does he not agree with Rev. Mr. Morse in his Fraternity lecture, who very pointedly rejects "the principle *of mediation?*" This, then, whether described as "the principle of mediation" or "the notion of vicarious sacrifice," the student "in astronomy" "must leave" at Mr. E's requisition "at the door of the observatory,"—a demand, which another than a "narrow sectarian" might refuse to comply with. What "generalization, sublime" or otherwise, urges on me any such claim—imposes any such necessity? "The principle of mediation!" Why, did I not by its power and under its authority find my way into the world? How was my infancy nourished—how my first steps guided—how any of my powers developed? Under its controlling influence, to be sure! If for purposes altogether and most significantly practical, I should now as urged by any philosophers, refuse "to accept the principle of mediation," what could I do but leave body and spirit—whatever I may prize and describe as *I myself*—"at the door of the observatory"—if, indeed, without the aid of this "principle," I could ever reach any such golgotha! "Vicarious sacrifice!" Was not my mother in her relations to me tearfully familiar with what may fitly be so described? And when my wife and children languished, long and helplessly, on beds of wasting sickness, was not this demanded of the husband and the father? Did Mr. E. ever hear of a philosopher who led his son away to some knot of armed men, and, on leaving him there, bade him fight, and, if "need be," die for his country? The labors and sufferings *of the wisest, strongest and most heroic of mankind in maintaining the principles on which human nature was constructed and by which alone it can be raised to health and usefulness and dignity; are not these comprehended, magnified, commended, in the "sublimest generalization" to which we can lift our thoughts—to which we can adjust ourselves? The broadest general principles conduct us most directly* to the Cross.

Beriah Green.

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY IN PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 25, 1867.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Dear Sir: A bombshell has just burst, most unexpectedly to everybody, in the political camps here, and thrown politicians all into pi. The working men of Alleghany County have formed a new political party to protect their rights and secure legislation friendly to their interests. It sprung at once into working existence, as a working man's party should, only a few days since, and has already assumed proportions alarming alike to Republicans and Democrats, both of whom have hitherto thought it safe to disregard the interests of labor.

It has made a clear, nervous, but reasonable and temperate exposition of principles and measures, and placed upon its platform, as candidate for State Senator, and as its representative man, Prof. Andrew Bunt, a veteran educator, who takes rank among the first in his profession; a gentleman of recognized probity and ability, and who will personally command a large vote from among the best of both parties. At the same time, the friends of freedom, of whatever class, may be sure they could confide the interests of the country to no safer hands.

The readers of The Standard will rejoice to hear of this and other movements of similar purpose, well-timed and judiciously inaugurated. There is deplorable need of such movements, as those know who are best acquainted with our manufacturing districts. Now that working men and women can no longer be chattelized in our country, the next greatest work of philanthropists and government is to see to it that labor has its just reward, and that all laborers have the fullest opportunities to cultivate their self respect, to grow in intelligence and all culture, and bring the work of their minds, as well as of their hands, to the service of government and all public improvement and national growth. N.

Card to The Public.—The undersigned, Trustees of The Riverside Institute, an Institution chartered by the State of New Jersey, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of our whole country, which is being established and endowed by the enterprise and patriotism of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia, would announce to the public that in their opinion, the efforts being made by that Company for the establishment and endowment of the Riverside Institute cannot fail of success. Their agencies have been established, and their advertisements published throughout the country at great expense, and the results are now being realized. If the distribution were to take place, and the labors of the Company cease, on the 25th inst., as advertised, the Institution, though established, would not have provided the means for a proper and permanent continuance, nor could it be so extensively useful as the public and the Trustees desire.

After mature consideration, we have therefore recommended that the Washington Library Company postpone their distribution until the 8th of January next, and continue the sale of certificates and engravings until that time, under the firm belief that the result will assuredly provide a permanent home for the maintenance and education of very many of the orphans of those who have died in the service of their country.

Wm. B. Mann,
Jas. R. Scovel,
W. W. Ware,
Lewis R. Broomal,
Henry Gorman,
J. E. Coe,
Trustees of the Riverside Institute.

The Question of Resistance.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Democratic organ of Southern Ohio, says:

"Congress has the Constitutional right to impeach the President for treason, high crimes, and misdemeanor. President Johnson is afraid of no such indictment, well knowing that it cannot be sustained. Indeed he courts the investigation such accusation must produce into his private and public conduct. So far there is, and need be, no apprehension of violence. The point of danger is here: Will the recommedation of Wendell Phillips and Gen. Ben. Butler, to suspend Mr. Johnson from office until the Senate shall have given its decision on the impeachment, be attempted to be carried out?" * * *

"If an attempt shall be made to oust Mr. Johnson from office in case of impeachment, before the Senate shall have given its verdict, *he will resist the attempt with all the power he can command.* That is the long and short of all the attempted sensation about the President going to seize and imprison Congress. He will resist usurpation of his prerogatives by force, if necessary. He has as much right to do that as he has to exercise the functions of the Presidency, which right cannot be disputed by sane persons."

The ability of the black man to govern himself is illustrated by a curious discovery recently made in Brazil. It seems that there is in a remote district on the northwestern confines of that empire a town composed of about four thousand runaway slaves. These fugitive negroes have established a municipal government of their own; they have streets well laid out, houses built, and it is now by the merest chance that the government has heard of it. The town is called Nanso, and is near the mountains of St. Jeronymo. The townspeople are industrious, but, as women are scarce, they make raiding parties to run away with women in the settlements. One of these women escaped, and gave notice to the authorities of the existence of this extraordinary town.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

We commend to the notice of all voters, and especially to those of Kansas at the present time, the following important and largely representative declaration in favor of suffrage for women:

To the Voters of the United States:

In this hour of National Reconstruction, we appeal to good men of all parties, to Conventions for amending State Constitutions, to the Legislature of every State, and to the Congress of the United States, to apply the principles of the Declaration of Independence to Women.

"Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The only form of consent recognized under a Republic is Suffrage. Mere tacit acquiescence is not consent; if it were, every despotism might claim that its power is justly held. Suffrage is the right of every adult Citizen, irrespective of Sex or Color. Women are governed: therefore they are rightfully entitled to vote.

The problem of American statesmanship is, how to incorporate in our institutions a guarantee of the rights of every individual. The solution is easy. Base government on the consent of the governed, and each class will protect itself.

B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Wm. Sprague, U. S. Senator, Rhode Island.
James W. Nye, U. S. Senator, Nevada.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, U. S. Senator, Kansas.
E. G. Ross, U. S. Senator, Kansas.
Sidney Clarke, U. S. Representative, Kansas.
S. G. Crawford, Governor, Kansas.
J. M. Broomall, U. S. Representative, Pennsyl'nia.
George W. Julian, U. S. Representative, Indiana.
H. D. Washburn, U. S. Representative, Indiana.
Oakes Ames, U. S. Representative, Massachusetts.
J. M. Ashley, U. S. Representative, Ohio.
Wm. Louridge, U. S. Representative, Iowa.
R. E. Trowbridge, U. S. Representative, Michigan.
John F. Driggs, U. S. Representative, Michigan.
Robert Collyer, Illinois.
Wendell Phillips, Massachusetts.
Samuel E. Sewall, Massachusetts.
T. W. Higginson, Rhode Island.
George William Curtis, New York.
Henry Ward Beecher, New York.
Gerrit Smith, New York.
Theodore Tilton, New York.
Calvin E. Stowe, Connecticut.
Dudley S. Gregory, New Jersey.
George T. Cobb, New Jersey.
John Y. Foster, New Jersey.
James L. Hayes, New Jersey.
Z. K. Pangborn, New Jersey.
Chales Robinson, Kansas.
Samuel N. Wood, Kansas.

LITERARY.

A Household Story of The American Conflict. By Mary S. Robinson. 18mo., cloth. 204 pp. New York: Tibbals & Co., 37 Park Row.

The above commences a series of stories designed for the youth of our country, which, judging by the volume before us, promises to be a valuable addition to that rapidly increasing order of literature. The hero, Daniel Warren, is a noble specimen of the New England country boy, and his leaving college, enlistment, and subsequent fortunes, every lad reader will follow with interest. The other inmates of the Warren family are depicted in an interesting manner, and in the record of their every-day life, the stirring events of the "Rebellion Time" are vividly represented to the mind. The volume presents the great truths of Christianity in a simple manner, is free from aught objectionable, yet being more than ordinarily interesting, and we trust that it will enjoy the circulation it in every way merits.

Diamond Edition of Dickens, Barnaby Rudge and Hard Times, complete. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

With a regularity gratifying to the many admirers of this dainty edition, one by one the volumes composing it are leaving the press. With this happily conceived style, so rapidly extending to all first-class English and American productions, it would seem as though the art of book-making was carried to perfection.

Not a flaw in the typography or mechanical construction thus far have we detected, and the portability and cheapness of the edition must give it that universal circulation which the genius of Charles Dickens justly entitles it to receive. Indeed it is a cheering indication of the growing elevation of public taste, that so many editions of a writer, whose works have been so beneficial in both hemispheres, may be safely ventured on, and we who cherish for his creations admiration as though they were of real existence, can not but be gratified to see in how many guises, in different lands, they are finding their way, with all their pathos or humor of utterance, as benefactors to the great public heart.

The Colored Heroine. A Tale of the South. By Wm. Wells Brown. 12mo., cloth, 114 pp. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This romance of Southern life, written mainly before the breaking out of the recent rebellion, although romantic in many of its details, may be accepted as a fair picture of a state of things we trust never again to witness in our country. The author, in this new field, has attained a fair measure of success. We bespeak for the little book a wide circulation. We wish it might have been printed in larger, clearer type, and thus had the benefit of a more inviting appearance.

Harper's Monthly for October is an exellent number. This old favorite with the public contrives, no matter how great the dearth apparently of literary matter, to present monthly a table of unvarying richness of contents. With this number we take a reluctant leave of the Dodge Club, the various members of which, even to the sturdy Senator, have so won upon the reader who has followed their adventurous wanderings with a delight deep'ning to their close. *Robinelli Berlops* and *The Old Woman who lived in a shoe* are both capital hits at society as constituted, and worthy of every fashionable mother's special consideration who would not make her daughter a thing of merchandize. *Rides Through Montana* derives a melancholy interest from the untimely death of its gifted yet sadly erractic author, the late Thomas F. Meagher, and evinces a more than ordinary order of merit. *My Wall Street operation* is seasonable and instructively told, and several pleasant stories, a charming Easy Chair, and a Capital Drawer make up the number. With the next issue will be commenced a new novel by Mrs Kraik (Miss Mulock) to continue a year. This will be a pleasant announcement to the many admirers of the quiet, home-like stories from her pen.

The *Herald of Health* for October, is especially attractive. Its table of contents embraces articles from Henry Ward Beecher, Moses Coit Tyler, Rufus King Browne, Phœbe Cary, and other well known writers. Mrs. Dr. Gleason's *Letters to Young Ladies*, is carefully written, and *Farmers' Wives*, by Helen Mar, is equally excellent. Dr. Taylor writes on the *Curative Power of the Mind*, and numerous other papers give variety and value to the number. As a monthly keenly alive to the necessity of a more general knowledge of health, physical development, and the laws of life, we bid it God speed, and rejoice to see such evidences of success.

Our Young Folks, for October, contains: Cast Away in the Cold, by Isaac I. Hayes; What? by Kate Putnam Osgood; Tortoise-Shells, by A. V. S. Anthony; Emily's First Day with Pussey Willow, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Robins' House, by L. G. W.; Good Old Times, by Elijah Kellogg; Sir Aylmer's Last Fight, by Charles J. Sprague; The Sea and Its Swimmers, by Charles J. Foster; Echo, by J. W. Palmer; How We Put Out Our Fires, by James M. Bugbee.

George Catlin, the celebrated Indian artist, is going to publish a book about the Rocky Mountains and the Indians.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY HALL—OPENING OF THE CONCERT SEASON.

Mr. L. F. Harrison inaugurated the Fall and Winter Concert Season at Steinway Hall, on the 1st inst. The unusual brilliancy of the programme was the means of filling the large and elegant Hall to repletion with a cultivated audience, and everything passed off with an *eclat* truly gratifying to every lover of these refreshing entertainments.

Mr. Leopold De Meyer, a pianist whom America has not heard for well-nigh a fourth of a century, appeared and performed with that wondrous effect which has given him the reputation of one of the greatest of living artists. As an opening piece, he played his own fantasia on *Norma*, which, discarding all parts purely formal, displayed a rare delicacy and power, evoking an interpretation the most poetical to which we ever listened. All that we had heard of his power seemed tame praise as the ear drank in those remarkable strains with their kaleidoscope changes, and the vast audience, much of it for the nonce attracted from the opera, by their rapt stillness or oft repeated bursts of enthusiasm, well attested their keenness of enjoyment. Let Mr. De Meyer but remember that our Concert loving public demand art, not *Salon* music, and comply with the popular taste by such neat fantasias as *Norma*, and his success is assured. Theodore Thomas's inimitable orchestra played various overtures with excellent effect, and Miss Jenny Kempton and Carl Rosa by their respectively admirable performances added to the variety and richness of the opening programme.

The first of the series of Sunday Evening Concerts will be given to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall.

We must not omit mentioning that during "vacation" Steinway Hall has been greatly improved, its main defects having all been corrected. A new entrance has been constructed on Fourteenth street, greatly facilitating ingress and egress; its light has been increased by the construction of new sun lights and the addition of ten candelabras, and its means of ventilation have likewise been enlarged.

Mr. Theodore Thomas announces five of his Symphony Soirees for the present season, each of which is to be marked by at least two novel pieces.

DRAMATIC.

EDWIN FORREST.

The admirers of Mr. Edwin Forrest, who on the 2d inst., commenced a four week's engagement at the Broadway Theatre, have now beheld him in nearly all his great characters, Virginius, Richelieu, Othello, Jack Cade and Sparticus having already been given to the public.

As was expected, his audiences have been large and enthusiastic. A life wedded to histrionic art has gained for him hosts of followers, and secured for him a fixed position upon the stage. Two years have elapsed since his appearance before a Metropolitan audience, but in his acting, from that of an earlier period, one sees but little change. Mr. Forrest's acting was always remarkable for perfect precision of manner, majestic physical force, capacity for sarcasm, and rare felicity of elocution in passages adapted to his genius. These features, once so potent, are yet conspicuous in his acting. The olden spell of physical magnetism is unbroken. Indeed it would seem as though the fabled Elixir might have been inbibed by him, so little of the *veteran* is there in his seeming, and so like the by-gone days is his measure of success.

Edwin Forrest stands the representative of the physical element in art. Natures of the finest mould may not be excited to enthusiasm by him—and yet we have seen him when we have questioned whether ought could *be finer than his delineation*—but the many are taken captives and admire and reverence him as highest type of artist. He is an anomaly—a target for the hyper-critical, a delight to the multitudes. His acting, which never grossly violates good taste, is frequently superb, and in excited moments, really wonderful. Mr. Forrest is one of the few thorough students remaining upon the stage, and as he has often expressed a wish for retirement, we trust that our citizens generally will avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing one who must be regarded as a master of histronic art.

RISTORI AS MYRRHA.

On the evening of the 30th ult., Mme. Ristori personated for the first time in America, the part of Myrrha in Alfieri's celebrated tragedy by that name. The rapt attention of a large and critical audience well attested her success—and success in such a part is the highest triumph of histrionic art. Owing to its exceeding difficulty, few tragediennes have ever presumed to present it, and since Alfieri's time it has rarely been set to the stage. The subject is one that in no sense appeals to the sympathies of a modern audience. It goes far back to an ancient era. Its very conception is something beyond the range of romance. It deals with the religion of antiquity, which, severe, sombre and terrible, in nearly every land demanded that the child should be punished for the parent's sin. This idea of atonement is the staple of the tragedy of Myrrha, and in the working out there are situations frightful and repugnant to every beholder. Yet with all these disadvantages appealing so forcibly to her audience, the personation of Myrrha was one for which we have no words but those of praise. Beautiful in appearance, earnest in feeling and in action, we can well understand the reputation Mme. Ristori has won in this character. Than she, no one knows better how to depict the charm of womanhood, make passion fierce, remorse deeper, or death more solemn. Over a part in itself unnatural—even revolting—she throws the mantle of wondrous power, and we forget the terrible in remembrance only of the sweet, the touching and the beautiful of her delineation.

The celebrated German tragedienne, Mdlle. Fanny Janauschek, makes her debut at the Academy of Music next Monday evening.

A LIVE GORILLA.

A great attraction at Barnum's is the live Gorilla recently imported from Africa. It is said to be the first ever introduced into this country, and has re-awakened with the public that interest excited by the wonderful stories of Du Chaillu and Read concerning this half mythical animal in his native haunts of Equatorial Africa and Ashango Land.

For years Mr. Barnum has endeavored to procure a Gorilla, instructing his agent in Africa to secure one regardless of price, but it is only recently that his efforts have been crowned with success. The animal is said to have been captured far in the interior, and was brought to this port in the sailing ship Harding, closely confined during the voyage in a stout teat-wood box made additionally secure by a heavy chain fastened to the neck of the Gorilla and passed from thence and made fast to the deck of the vessel. Several curious incidents occurred during the voyage, and the scene on the arrival and subsequent transfer of the animal from the ship to his quarters in the Museum was accompanied with great difficulty and cries of rage from the infuriated beast that set the other occupants of the Museum, and even the well-ordered happy family, in a state of complete uproar. By the united efforts of its keepers and the employees of the establishment the animal was finally secured in the lion's cage, where he has since remained for the most part in a tractable condition. An immense chain with a resistant force of six thousand pounds is attached to the animal, fettering its movements, and through the strong bars of his cage it glares sullenly on the crowds attracted to look at so great a novelty.

When standing upright it is about five and a half feet in height, but if as young as represented it has not yet nearly attained its growth. Its color is very similar to that of an elephant, though of a duller hue. Its face has not as much of the human in its appearance as we expected to see, but its eye has all the cunning of that lowest type of humanity, and its hand is marvellously human, yet withal so delicate that one regards the feats of strength ascribed to it as almost of sheer impossibility.

The animal is fed mainly upon vegetables, and nothing of an acid character is placed within its cage. Once or twice recently it has exhibited great irritability, but is soon quieted by placing a few cloves or nutmegs, of which it is passionately fond, within its reach. We learn that the entire cost to Mr. Barnum of securing this novelty is not less than $8,000, a risk which only the continuance of the very general desire to behold it will repay.

Sewing-Mashine Facts.—The following interesting statistics we gather from the quarterly returns, made, we believe, under oath, by the several manufacturers of sewing-machines throughout the United States. The figures which we present, and which we have been at some pains to collect, show at a glance the wonderful growth and great importance of this branch of American manufactures. It will be observed that one Company alone has produced and sold within the year over *forty-three thousand machines*. It is somewhat remarkable that, during the recent stagnation in trade, this business has been but slightly, if at all, affected. But below are the figures in detail:

Sewing-machines manufactured and sold, as per quarterly returns, for the year ending June 10, 1867.

Double Thread Machines.	*Number.*
The Singer Manufacturing Co.	43,053
The Wheeler & Wilson Mf. Co.	38,055
The Grover & Baker S. M. Co.	32,999
The Howe Machine Co.	11,053
The Florence S. M. Co.	10,534
The Weed Sewing M. Co.	3,638
The Elliptic Sewing M. Co.	3,185
The Ætna Sewing M. Co.	2,958
The Finkle & Lyon S. M. Co.	2,488
The Empire Sewing M. Co.	2,121
The Leavitt Sewing M. Co.	1,051
Total double thread machines	151,135
Single Thread Machines.	
The Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.	14,152
The Shaw & Clark S. M. Co.	2,692
The Goodspeed & Wyman S. M. Co.	2,126
Total single thread machines	18,970

The foregoing facts and figures we find in the *Financial Chronicle* of the seventh instant. About a year or so ago, as our readers will remember, we published a series of articles descriptive of some of the great manufacturing interests in this country. We then selected and described the immense establishment of the Singer Manufacturing Company, located in this city, as the representative and leading concern in the department of sewing-machines, and we are now pleased to find that we did not in the least exaggerate or over-estimate the importance of the Company in question. It is noteworthy and somewhat suggestive that the Singer Company, who did not, as we understand, take the trouble of visiting, or even of sending their machines to the Paris exposition—who seemingly do not care, in the least, for either gold medals or red ribbons, and whose name is rarely seen in print—should, nevertheless, eclipse all other sewing-machine concerns in the magnitude of their business. There is, of course, a reason for all this, but we leave our readers to find that out for themselves.—*Home Journal.*

Special Notices.

Wendell Phillips's

Speeches and Lectures, a handsomely-bound volume, 562 pages, with steel portrait, will be sent, post-paid, to any person renewing a subscription for the National Anti-Slavery Standard and sending the name of one new subscriber ($6), or for two new subscribers $3 a year.

A $100 U. S. Bond

(5-20, with 6 per cent. interest-bearing coupons attached, payable in gold), will be paid to the person who sends, by or before November 1st, the largest number of paid-in subscriptions for the National Anti-Slavery Standard for 1867; also 75 cents commission for each yearly subscription, in addition to the Bond.

Wendell Phillips is Special Editorial Contributor.

Address AARON M. POWELL,
Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard,
39 Nassau street, New York.

Exposition Universelle.—We learn by recent advices from Paris that the name of Elias Howe, Jr., heads a list of petitioners to the Imperial Commission for a reconsideration of the Sewing Machine awards,—a significant commentary upon the protestation of the Howe Company that the Gold Medal has already been awarded for that machine.—*N. Y. Express.*

The New York Medical College for Women will begin their Fifth Annual Term, of 20 weeks, at the College in 12th Street, two doors east of Fourth Avenue, the first Monday in November. Address the Dean, Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., 361 West 34th Street, N. Y., or the Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Wells, care of Fowler and Wells, N. Y.

S. LASAR, NO. 80 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
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UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Branch Societies and all Friends of RADICAL PEACE PRINCIPLES.

Boston, MEIONION, (Tremont Temple), Oct. 9th and 10th (Wednesday and Thursday), 1867, Commencing at 10 1-2 o'clock a.m.

Animated by the purest patriotism and a world-wide philanthropy, we would remove the *causes* and the *conditions* of War. It is high time to renounce legalized and premediated man-killing, and "break *every* yoke and let the oppessed go free."

War is Slavery, Poverty and Death. The working-man does the fighting, suffers and pays the debt. Christianize our civilization! Disarm and arbitrate! Abolish the office of Secretary of War everywhere; Give us Peace—which means *Freedom, Justice, Prosperity* and *Life;* that will suffer rather than cause suffering, and Die rather than Kill, and extend its unselfish love to "every nation, tongue and people!"

In this Divine Spirit these meetings will be held, and all persons are invited to them, and may have a hearing even if differing from us, as time and good order will permit, that we may forward the Truth and from any who cannot attend, letters and contributions will be thankfully received. Deeply interesting speakers from abroad have promised to be present.

Alfred H. Love, Philadelphia, *President.*

Levi K. Joslin, Providence, R. I., Hon. George Thompson, England, Lucretia Mott, Philadelphia, — *Vice-Presidents.*

E. H. Heywood, Worcester, Mass., Henry C. Wright, Boston, Elizabeth B. Chase, Valley Falls, R. I., Lysander S. Richards, Boston, and others, — *Executive Committee.*

Laura Bliven, Providence, R. I., M. S. Townsend, Bridgewater, Vt., — *Secretaries.*

Robert F. Walcut, Boston, *Treasurer.*

A Meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society will be held at Friends Meeting-House, Germantown, Pa., 9th month, 22d, at 3 p.m. A number of speakers will be present.

Mr. Richard Mason, of Baltimore, Md., will hereafter act as Agent for The Standard in that city. His address is No. 27 West Fayette street.

The Standard in New Orleans.—The Standard may now be obtained regularly each week in New Orleans of A. Simon, Esq., No. 85 Barome street.

Advertisements.

PARIS EXPOSITION. 1867.
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Miscellaneous Department.

THE FLIGHT OF THE GODDESS.

BY T. ALDRICH.

A man should live in a garret, I think,
And have few friends, and be poorly clad,
With an old hat stopping the wind in the chink,
To keep the Goddess constant and glad.

Of old, when I walked on a rugged way,
And gave much work for but little bread
The Goddess dwelt with me night and day,
Sat at my table, haunted my bed.

The narrow, mean attic, I see it now!—
Its window o'erlooking the city's tiles,
The sunset's fires, and the clouds of snow,
And the river wandering miles and miles.

Just one picture hung in the room,
The saddest story that Art can tell,—
Dante and Virgil in lurid gloom
Watching the Lovers float through Hell.

Wretched enough was I sometimes,
Pinched, and harassed with vain desires;
But thicker than clover sprung the rhymes
As I dwelt like a sparrow among the spires.

Midnight filled my slumbers with song;
Music haunted my dreams by day:
Now I listen and wait and long,
But the Delphian airs have died away!

I wonder and wonder how it befell:
Suddenly I had friends in crowds:
I bade the house-tops a long farewell;
"Good by," I cried, "to the stars and clouds!

"But thou, rare soul, that hast dwelt with me,
Spirit of Poesy! thou divine
Breath of the morning, thou shalt be,
Goddess! for ever and ever mine."

And the woman I loved was now my bride,
And the house I wanted was my own;
I turned to the Goddess satisfied,—
But the Goddess had somehow flown!

Flown, and I fear she will never return!
I'm much too sleek and happy for her,
Whose lovers must hunger, and waste, and burn,
Ere the beautiful heathen heart will stir!

I call but she does not stoop to my cry:
I wait, but she lingers, and ah! so long!
It was not so in the years gone by,
When she touched my lips with crism of song.

I swear I will get me a garret again,
And let the wee wife see the sunset's fires,
And lure the Goddess, by vigil and pain,
Up with sparrows among the spires!

For a man should live in a garret aloof,
And have few friends, and be poorly clad,
With an old hat stopping the chink in the roof,
To keep the Goddess constant and glad!

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips deservedly ranks as the first American orator. He is a rare instance of the combination of the highest excellence with the greatest popularity. His orations are all well attended, and can be read in the closet, a test which Fox declared few speeches could bear. His style is polished, graceful, and even elegant, though never merely ornate or rhetorical. He has the happy faculty of using the expressions of the hour, and bringing in allusions which give a popular sympathy to the most cultivated style. In this respect he resembles Beecher, though usually more polished than that speaker. It is said that most of his finest efforts were never committed to paper, but delivered extempore after careful premeditation. Even the great "Touissant L'Ouverture" lecture was prepared in this way. Such a habit implies great powers of concentration and an excellent memory, and is an intellectual feat of no small merit.

The main features of Mr. Phillips's style are vigor and terseness, severe sarcasm, and the most powerful invective. His speeches abound in personalities and strong expressions toward antagonists. He has acknowledged that these were used on principle, and claims that they were justifiable if in defence of the right.

Few men have ever shown greater moral or physical courage than Mr. Phillips, yet he has often been called a coward. The first speech he ever made should have set at rest such slanders, for it was delivered against the fiercest opposition, over which, by pure fearlessness and moral earnestness, he prevailed, and established his reputation as a speaker.

Since then he has often spoken to unwilling ears, but always with the full force of his conviction, and not once has he yielded to the opposition.

A sketch of one of his public meetings may be interesting. It is at the close of the war, and party feeling is rampant and political strife raging. The scene is the interior of the Cooper Institute, where so many similar meetings have been held. A large and intelligent audience of both sexes are awaiting the speaker of the evening. Many of them are elderly people, and they have a peculiar look, marking the radicals and "come-outers" of society.

Presently a movement occurs on the platform, and amid a round of applause, a tall, quiet-looking gentleman, dressed in plain white overcoat and felt hat, advances from the back-ground and after a moment's rest, removes his outer coat and quietly takes his place at the speaker's desk. As he stands there with folded arms, facing the audience, his features show great determination and character. A high forehead, large open eye, firmly compressed mouth, and squarely cut jaw, all speak of intellect and force, while the general expression is one of calm but lofty dignity. As every sound is hushed and each ear bent to catch his first word, he begins in a simple conversational tone, every word spoken clearly yet so quietly that for a moment there is a feeling of disappointment at his want of animation.

This soon vanishes, for though he never becomes excited or boisterous, yet he is so earnest and speaks with such conviction and sincerity, that all want of interest is soon dispelled, and the listener hangs with breathless attention on every word.

His manner is so quiet that one is hardly conscious of the ability of the performance. In comparison with an ordinary speaker it is like contrasting Cicero with a Western stump orator, and the masterly argument, acute reasoning and the soul-stirring appeals to the highest feelings of our nature soon carry away the listener in an enthusiasm of admiration. But presently he utters a sentiment that does not suit some of his audience, and a hiss of dissent comes from the crowd. But though all present should join in it, the undaunted speaker would continue, or quietly waiting till the noise had ceased, would resume his unpopular expressions as ably as if nothing had occurred. Numerous have been the attempts to force him to retract such opinions, but without avail in any case. On this special occasion, when the question, "What shall be done with Jeff. Davis," was an exciting topic, Mr. Phillips strongly opposed the infliction of any punishment on Mr. Davis. The sentiment of the audience was in the other direction, and he was interrupted with cries of "Hang him." Still he would not yield, but standing in the face of the opposition, said, "When John Brown died, I wrote on his grave, 'Virginia did not dare to let John Brown live.' Earnestly do I hope that no man can ever write on the grave of Jefferson Davis, 'The United States were afraid to let this man live.'"

That Mr. Phillips is a fanatic is possible. He has acknowledged the fact himself, and glories in it. He always takes an extreme position, and unless provoking abuse becomes dissatisfied.

Mr. Phillips is not a statesman. He is a social reformer, and he is chiefly valuable as such. Posterity will award him the credit of having always stood for the truth as he conceived it, against no matter what opposition. The world has adopted many of his ideas, and will arrive at the rest in time. Whatever value it may attach to his political teachings, it will at least allow him the merit of scrupulously adhering to his convictions, and, in an age when such a course inevitably led to abuse, defamation and slander, of following the path of principle to its ultimate end with unflinching courage and unfaltering ardor.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

The Illinois "Egypt."—The name of "Egypt" has been for many years given to, and accepted by, that part of Illinois which lies below Springfield, the capital. It was first conferred on account of the exceeding fertility of the soil of southern Illinois. Soon, however, it came to have a wider significance, not complimentary to the intelligence of the inhabitants. Peopled largely by "poor whites" from the border slave States, and with little communication with the northern and eastern States, southern Illinois became notorious for the ignorance, pro-slavery prejudices, and aversion to all "improvement" of its population.

The construction of the Illinois Central Railway through the entire length of the State disturbed and began to wake up this somnolent region, and induced a large emigration from the North and East. It was soon found out that "Egypt" is the garden of the West, and that so far from being a marshy and malarious region, it is in reality a varied tract of hills and prairies, with a mild and genial climate, and, in the main, healthful. So the emigration has been pouring in, and the wild land has been rapidly transformed into productive fields and orchards. For fruit-raising it is almost unequalled. From the beginning of the strawberry to the end of the apple season the cars of the Central and other railroads are loaded with unnumbered tons of the choicest fruits.

LABELS.

Any device which saves the trouble of using one's mind is sure to be extremely popular. Of all devices of this sort the most efficient, and, therefore, the most popular, is that of fastening a label on to everybody and everything about which we may have any occasion to think or to pretend to think. To get to the bottom of a complex character, or of an action prompted by all sorts of mixed motives, or of a long series of interdependent circumstances, is a process involving severe labor and concentration of mind. But to describe the man or the circumstances by a general name is easy enough. You have only to catch a single prominent feature, and generalize it, and then the work is done. Suppose one meets somebody who constantly and forcibly insists on the supremacy of law among natural phenomena, that the relation of cause and effect is one of simple sequence, and so forth. To weigh all this would give a plain man a great deal of trouble. He would have to examine his own conceptions of cause and effect, and to familiarize himself with something like an accurate idea of law, as well as to make it certain that he knew exactly what was meant by the supremacy of law. All this is tiresome; and yet one must classify the man, or else what becomes of our self-respect? So, with an air of comfortable confidence, as of one who had turned the whole matter thoroughly over and over, we call him an Atheist or a Positivist. As the wit observed, you could say you had been down a coal pit, whether you had or not. And this practice of rough and ready labeling illustrates the possibility of such a thing. You get all the credit of having descended into the hidden depths of speculation, of having fathomed all the profound places of philosophy, without any of the courage or energy of mind required for such an enterprise. A thorough mastery of the question would do no more for you in public than simply enable you to classify your man—to say that he is an Atheist or a Positivist or something else. But you can say that he is this, as it is, and without any further trouble. What is the good, therefore, of putting one's self to the inconvenience of actually going down into the pit?

Convenient as this practice may be of labeling opinions as if they were portmanteaus, by what we guess to be their destination, still it is a pity that more people do not see how many very serious drawbacks there are to such a method. It is unfair to the labeled man, in the first place. Very often he is marked, as if a phial of magnesia should be marked poison simply because it is white, and arsenic is white also. It is absolutely startling to think how habitually people give one another names and classifying titles for reasons not one whit better than this. Resemblance in a single point is sufficient, although that point may not be one that lies at the root of the class name. Whiteness has nothing to do with poisonousness, that we know of; still the whiteness of the magnesia is enough to justify a blockhead or a careless person in identifying it with all that is deadly. And, in the same way, many a man is set down in a class which he abhors, for no better reason than he happens to have some one of the accidental attributes of that class. If he believes in the desirableness of strengthening the Executive, then he may be called a disciple of Cæsarism, and one of the foes of free government. If he detests Sabbatarianism, his faith in Christianity will not for a day prevent his being branded by nine out of ten old Scotchwomen as an infidel. If he professes any wish that wages were higher, he is mortified to know that he is talked of as a Socialist, Communist, a Leveler, a Friend of Humanity.

Above all, there is one label which even the most careful of men, who has most constantly steered clear of parties, and sects, and philosophic schools, cannot avoid. For if you have nothing else to say about a thinker or writer with whom you do not agree, or whom you do not understand, it is always possible to stamp him as Utopian. This is the one of the fashionable labels which can be most safely recommended. The person who calls another from whom he differs by the name of Utopian, does his duty to society and himself in a way which is at once eminently effective, and yet does not commit him to too much, or indeed to anything. It is true that of all names this ought to be borne with most equanimity by the victim of it, because nobody in the world who has ever done anything to advance society, or science, or anything else, that has ever escaped this charge. It is the invariable badge of all that noble and pre-eminent class to whom the world owes most its possessions. Unhappily the world forgets this, and so, if an obstructionist throws the word at the head of his neighbor, he has really done him an evil turn, so far as the set of public opinion is concerned. Then, again, to stigmatize a man as an "extreme" person is another very cheap and effective way of discrediting him. This is a name which comes in very conveniently for one's political or philosophical friends, who have an unpleasantly thorough and sincere faith in the principles which their brethren only hold in a cautious and discriminating manner, with many scruples, and hesitations, and nice refinements. An extreme person is often an impracticable, hot-headed, unthinking fanatic or blunderer; but then he is often also only a person with a clearer vision and stronger conviction than other people, and who happens to be in the right before other people have come up to the point. But if we pass it about that so and so, from whom we differ, is an extreme person, the world is pretty sure to interpret the phrase in its worst sense, and to confound one whose only fault is being right a year or two too soon with one who can never be right at any time, because he stubbornly neglects the inevitable conditions of the thing to be done.

And the worst injustice of all this is that it checks inquiry, and prevents a man or an opinion from having a fair chance of being tested for what he or it may be worth. Nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of a thousand, if they heard a certain opinion labeled as Leveling, or Socialist, or Materialist, or Extreme, would, without further ado, be filled with dislike both against the opinion and the man whose name was connected with it. Even the one odd person of the thousand, if he suspended his judgment, would find prejudice lurking about in one of those sunless corners which are to be found even in the brightest and most open minds. The man who has been unjustly labeled with one of these obnoxious general names, is like one who has been unjustly accused of some horrid offence before a court of law. The supposed culprit may be acquitted without a shadow of a stain on his character, yet a great many people will go on supposing him to be a real culprit. The mere fact of having been charged sticks. And in like manner a fragment at least of the polemical label never fails to stick in the eyes of the majority. Not the least curious thing is the damage which a man or an opinion may receive from being labeled irrelevantly. A man's argument in the field of pure science counts for ever so much less than it is worth if somebody whispers that he is a Sabellian or a Socinian. There seems to be a common belief in a mental contagion and taint, as if unsoundness in one branch of opinion necessarily involved a similar defect all round—as if a man palpably heretical or ill-informed on metaphysics should from that fact alone be disentitled to all credit in his views on musical, pictorial or architectural art. A short, easy, and safe method of discrediting a theory on gardening, or subsoiling, or manures, would be to accuse the propounder of it of being a Materialist. And people would think very meanly of a man's notions on sculpture or decoration if they had got it thoroughly into their heads that he did not believe in the freedom of the will. They do not in the least know why anybody should believe in the freedom of the will, and they may be very queer and vague in their ideas as to what it is that the freedom of the will signifies and comes to. That does not matter. It is the sort of thing which a gentleman ought to believe, just as he ought to wear a tailed coat at dinner.

It will be observed that the secret of this prevalent passion for labeling people, whether in a friendly or a hostile spirit, is the extremely unjustifiable assumption that to call a man by a name is equivalent to arguing with him. As it is the secret, so it is the danger, of such a practice. No intellectual habit can be more ruinous in the long run than this of confounding classification with confutation—of supposing that merely to point out the category in which a given opinion may be placed, is to tell us all that it is needful for us to know about it, whether favorably or unfavorably. Of course, in a party of philosophers, this is very convenient and very warrantable. They have, or ought to have, gone through the preliminary inquiry and meditation so as to know exactly what it is that the label stands for, how it has come to be appropriate to the opinion in question, what are the other common features, if any, which this opinion possesses with other opinions that might be similarly labeled, and a multitude of other things. But then philosophers are few, because intellectually laborious persons are few. The majority take no pains to sift their notions of what is meant by a general name, not even by those which they use with the greatest frequency and the strongest fervor, either in praise or blame. But having classified a man, or with decisive haste having marked out the filiation of a school of thought with other schools, they unhesitatingly make this summary process do duty for reasoned and cautious examination. An accident, or, in the case of more than usually reflective persons, possibly a couple of accidents, determines whether an opinion shall be liked or disliked, condemned or extolled, warmly clasped to the bosom or banished into the limbo of hated sophisms. Yet the fact that this violent sentiment of attraction or repulsion is in truth utterly accidental, and might just as warrantably be replaced by the opposite sentiment, does not in the least deter most people from flinging about with positive certainty names, good and evil, which, if they had arrived at their convictions otherwise than by accident, they would be infinitely chary in ever using at all. The readiness to use general names in speaking of the greater subjects, and the fitness which qualifies a man to use them, commonly exist in inverse proportions. If we reflect on the conditions out of which ordinary opinion is generated, we may well be startled at the profuse liberality with which names of the widest and most complex and variable significance are bestowed on all hands. The majority of the ideas which constitute most men's intellectual stock-in-trade have accrued by processes quite distinct from fair reasoning and consequent conviction. This is so notorious that it is really wonderful how so many people can go on freely and rapidly labeling thinkers or writers with names which they themselves are not competent to bestow, and which their hearers are not competent either to understand generally or to test in the specific instance.—*Saturday Review.*

BOOKS OF FICTION FOR CHILDREN.

The London *Quarterly Review* remarks: "The mind of a child," says a wise thinker, "is like the acorn; its powers are folded up, they do not yet appear, but they are all there. The memory, the judgment, the invention, the feeling of right and wrong, are all in his mind, even of an infant just born. One by one they awake." His imagination—one of the earliest powers that awakens within him, even before he has passed through the mysteries of pap and found out that being naughty differs from being good—must be fed. And fed it will be; either on the make-believe talk of his sister Mary nursing her doll, the idle stories of Betsey the nursemaid when he is naughty about the "bogey" and the "black man" who carries off bad boys; or about the golden fairy who is to give him taffey and gingerbread—when he is good. By and by, as he grows older, his sister Mary reads to him, and at last he learns to read for himself, the charming adventures of the "Fox and the Crow," "Billy-goat Gruff," "Sindbad the Sailor," or "Diamonds and Pearls;" the delicious history of "Puss in Boots," the tragedy of "Blue Beard," or the heroic drama of "Jack the Giant-killer."

But whichever of these, or a hundred other such delightful pages, it be, his faith is boundless. Happiest of mortals, for a time at least, he can believe all he reads; with the one happy proviso that if it is not true, it ought to be, ay, and is, because his sister says so. While he is absorbed in the misfortunes of the "Tin Soldier," or the "Ugly Duck," the breakfast bell is unheard, and dinner unheeded; he is feasting in Dreamland, on stirabout in the Giant's Castle, or on those famous cheese-cakes of Queen Scheherezade, whose vital charm was pepper. Not that he is forgetful of fact, even while in the full pursuit of fiction. Indeed, he is always burning for facts. He wishes to know what glass is, where Robinson Crusoe was buried, how much gold it takes to make the inside of a watch, why the sun sets later in June than December, what thunder is, if the end of the rainbow touches the ground, why firing off a cannon once made a man deaf, what sago is, and a thousand other things, which papa, not being a walking encyclopædia, is not always ready to tell him. And whatever answer he can obtain he is ready to believe implicitly, as long as he is dealt fairly with.

Yet, though St. George and the Dragon, Ali Baba and Robinson Crusoe, are in one sense as true to him as the history of England, there are shades and degrees of belief in his own mind both as regards the domains of fact and fiction, which he cannot perhaps define, and of which he is scarcely sensible, yet on which he unconsciously acts; setting each narrative or story, tale or fable, romance or chronicle, in its own due place, and giving to each his own royal favor and approval as good, bad, or indifferent. A child in good sound health is insatiably curious, his thirst for fiction of one shape or other is quenchless, and if he never asks questions, and cares nothing for "Jack and the Beanstalk" or the "Lad who went to the North Wind," there is a screw loose somewhere or other; he is in a morbid, unhealthy state of body or mind, probably of both; his natural growth and tastes as a child are becoming stunted and diseased—forced into some narrow, petty channel, where ignorance or bigotry will soon blot out the freshness, grace and light, that are childhood's most precious possessions.

NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA AND IN EUROPE.

Among the collections at the great Paris Exhibition, probably few attract so little attention as those of the newspapers and periodicals of the various countries represented. Who would wish to spend his time over files of London or Paris dailies, to say nothing of such journals as the Memphis *Avalanche*, Brownlow's Rebel *Ventilator*, the Arkansas *Toothpick*, and the rest of our remote newspapers? And yet, to a reflecting person, what is so extraordinary as this whole matter of newspaper publishing, its rapid growth and its prodigious results? Humorists like Thoreau and grammarians like Lowell may jeer at the newspaper, but what did Burke say? "Its writers," said he, "are indeed, for the greater part, either unknown or in contempt, but they are like a battery in which the stroke of any one ball produces no effect, but the amount of continued repetition is decisive. Let us only suffer any person to tell us his story, morning and evening, but for a twelve-month, and he will become our master."

Since the time of Burke, this battery, of which he spoke, has been wondrously enlarged. Probably all the newspapers and periodicals in the world then were less numerous than those now published in Massachusetts alone, which in 1860 amounted to more than 102,000,000 copies during the year. The whole number of copies annually circulated in the United States at that time was 927,951,548, and is now about double, nearly 1,500,000,000. In Europe the figures are less. A recent writer in the London *Star* estimates the number at 500,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland—an increase since 1854 of more than four times the number circulated a dozen years before. In France the number ran up from less than a hundred millions in 1847 to nearly five hundred millions in 1867, and this in spite of the censorship of the press. Nearly half of this vast number of copies issues from the daily press—the estimated annual number of daily papers in England being 250,000,000, and in this country 700,000,000.

It is worthy of note, also, that the proportion of political newspapers to the whole number seems to be rapidly diminishing, although it is still very large, and, previous to 1860, increased every year. Especially is the number of newspapers steadily devoted to the doctrines of particular parties greatly diminishing, as any one may see for himself who cares to observe. There is a large increase, too, in papers purely or mainly literary, while the so-called religious press is becoming more and more general in its character.

The number of writers annually employed in furnishing the matter contained in the newspapers, and the amount paid for contributions, in one form and another, would astonish most persons if it were generally known. There is probably no author or writer of distinction in America who does not occasionally, and few who do not regularly, write for newspapers or magazines. Many write for a half-dozen different ones, sometimes of different and even conflicting opinions, and are paid liberally for it. Others write to carry a point, or for love of writing, or to see themselves in print. In this way the average of newspaper style is kept far above what it otherwise would be—yet, perhaps, the style of these practiced writers themselves suffers a little in consequence.

HOW JAPANESE COINS ARE MADE.

An English writer says: "If we could gain admission to the silver mint at Yeddo, we should see the following process continually going on. A lump of silver of the necessary fineness, obtained either from the government mines or melting down Mexican dollars, is placed in an iron ladle, and reduced to a molten state by means of a charcoal fire and a pair of blacksmith's bellows. It is then poured into a mould, from which it is taken in the shape of thin, rectangular bars, which are immediately thrown into a tub of cold water. On being taken out, a man seated on the ground shears off with a pair of large fixed scissors all jagged pieces adhering to the angles. They are now handed to another man, who weighs them one by one, and a piece is cut off, if necessary, to reduce the bar to its proper weight. The next process is that of dividing the bar by a pair of fixed shears into eight equal portions of the size of ichibus; this is done by a workman cutting it as accurately as his practiced eye will enable him, and his work is tested by weighing, light pieces being rejected, and heavy ones being reduced to their proper weight by scissors.

"The pieces are now heated white hot in a charcoal fire, plunged into water, boiled, and washed in a kind of brine, from which they come out with a moderately bright surface. They are next very slightly milled on the two sides, and more deeply on the edges, by means of a milled hammer. They are now ready for stamping. A man places one of the pieces on a stationary die, and lays on the top the other die; a second man, armed with a huge hammer, gives one blow on the upper die, and the coin is struck. The blows are dealt in rapid succession, and the whole scene reminds one of a blacksmith shop. Boys now punch small stars on the edges by means of chisels and hammers. The coins are weighed one by one for the last time, and the light ones rejected. The imperial stamp is added by means of another stamped chisel and mallet, and the coins are complete. They are rolled up in paper packets of one hundred; each packet is weighed and marked with a seal, which serves as a guaranty of its contents, and gives it currency as one hundred ichibus.

"While every operation is performed in this primitive manner, perfect order prevails in the establishment; every man goes through his portion of the work in silence and with the regularity of clockwork, and many evince considerable skill. There are about three hundred hands employed in the building. When the men enter in the morning, they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes, and put on others belonging to the Mint. At the end of the day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of three hundred men springing from the ground on which they had been seated, throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to an end of a yard.

"Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove that they have no silver on them: Their black hair is pulled down and examined, they wash their hands and hold them up to view, they drink water, and then halloo, and, lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way; after which performance they are allowed to put on their clothes and depart. Mr. Sydney Locock, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, from whose report of this year these statements are taken, believes that the mint has been only twice entered by foreigners, and states that the apparent absence of restrictions with regard to touching and handling the coins points to the probability that it is not often open to the public; but he remarks that even if it were, the manners and customs of the country are not such as would preclude a mixed assemblage of visitors from going over it and remaining to the end. The quantity of silver being coined daily at the beginning of this year, was 50,000 momme, which at the rate of 23 momme to the ichibu would give a daily total issue of 21,000 bus, or about £1,500. The whole of these are produced by the simplest manual labor, unaided by a single piece of machinery."

How our Ancestors Lived.—The improvement in social comfort and refinement over past ages is strikingly shown in the following paragraph:

Erasmus, who visited England in the early part of the sixteenth century, gives a curious description of an English interior of the better class. The furniture was rough, the walls unplastered, but sometimes wainscotted or hung with tapestry, and the floor covered with rushes, which were not changed for months. The dogs and cats had free access to the eating rooms, and the fragments of meat and bones were thrown to them, which they devoured among the rushes, leaving what they could not eat to rot there, with the draining of beer-vessels and all manner of unmentionable abominations. There was nothing like refinement or elegance in the luxury of the higher ranks; the indulgences which their wealth permitted consisted in rough and wasteful profusion. Salt beef and strong ale constituted the principal part of Queen Elizabeth's breakfast, and similar refreshments were served to her in bed for supper. At a series of entertainments given by the nobility in 1669, where each exhausted his invention to outdo the others, it was universally admitted that Lord Goring won the palm for the magnificence of his fancy. The description of this supper will give us an idea of what was then thought magnificent. It consisted of four huge, brawny pigs, piping hot, bitted and harnessed, with ropes of sausages, to a huge pudding bag, which served for a chariot.

Doré's Studio.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Citizen* says:

Accompanied by some American friends I went the day before yesterday through Gustave Doré's grand studio at the Champs Elysees, where the artistic craft alone are admitted. The expressions of delight and astonishment which poured forth from the group of visiting friends, could scarcely be described. At a glance the tremendous powers of creation which distinguish the great artist, were revealed to the eyes and minds of the new comers, although some of them could hardly be considered as initiated to the secrets of the lovely art. The variety of "genres," treated by the master, of course, made up the leading subject of our conversation, and it was not without paying our modest tribute of admiration, not without a serious bewilderment of our contemplative faculties, that we retired from this extraordinary sanctum.

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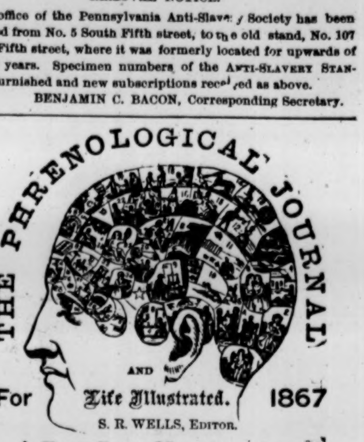
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